



Daily Report

East Asia

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Daily Report

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Japan

Kaifu Clarifies U.S. Political Ethics Comment

OW1709151291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1501 GMT
17 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's "clarification" of his earlier remarks regarding the ethics of U.S. politicians was not an "apology," the Foreign Ministry's spokesman said Tuesday.

"It was simply a clarification," Spokesman Taizo Watanabe told foreign correspondents in a regularly scheduled press conference.

"We believe that when this clarification is fully understood and communicated, then there will be no need for apologies or worries about misunderstandings," Watanabe said.

Last Friday, Kaifu told a session of the House of Representatives Special Committee on Political Reform that, "I don't think American candidates observe very strict ethical codes."

Earlier Tuesday, he told the same committee in a prepared statement that he had only meant to say "that the U.S. does not have a system like Japan's law on election funds so, unlike Japan, there are no strict limitations on campaign spending."

Kaifu said he regretted his inappropriate use of the word "ethics" in referring to U.S. campaign practices.

"I think that his statement was not that candidates in the U.S. are unethical, as he has been quoted as saying by some Japanese newspapers," Watanabe said. "He was misinterpreted."

No Word From U.S. on Base Upgrading

OW1709144391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1401 GMT
17 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Japan has not been informed by the United States of any intended upgrading of its military personnel, facilities, or equipment here in the wake of the Philippine Senate's rejection Monday of a new bases treaty, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

"They have not informed us of anything to that effect," spokesman Taizo Watanabe told foreign correspondents in a regularly scheduled press briefing.

A Pentagon spokesman said last week that the U.S. would hold talks with its Asian allies and friends on the potential closure of Subic Bay Naval Station in the Philippines if Manila rejected the new lease agreement.

Watanabe declined comment as to how Japan would respond to a U.S. notification of substantial military transfers to Japan.

He explained it would be counterproductive to speak out on the subject in advance of Philippine President Corazon Aquino's proposal of a national referendum on the new bases pact.

Last Friday, Watanabe told reporters that due to an overall reduction of U.S. forces in the Asia-Pacific region "there will not be a net increase of U.S. forces in this country, whatever happens in adjacent areas."

But Watanabe added then that he would not rule out a transfer of U.S. military personnel, equipment, or facilities from the Philippines to Okinawa or the Japanese main islands.

The Foreign Ministry and the Defense Agency are reportedly studying how to respond to a possible U.S. request for Japan to take over at least part of the functions of Subic Naval Base if the U.S. naval forces are to leave there.

Watanabe said that Japan views the American military presence as important for ensuring peace and stability in the region.

He said Japanese leaders would convey that sentiment to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Secretary General Manfred Woerner, who arrived here Sunday on a six-day official visit.

Woerner, in a speech at a Tokyo hotel on Tuesday, said that NATO would be willing to give Japan advice on the setting up of a regional security structure in the Asia-Pacific region.

"There may be parallels between the security situation in the Asia-Pacific region and in Europe where our alliance's experience may be worthy of emulation," the NATO chief said.

The suggestion came in the wake of Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama's proposal in July for establishing an Asia-Pacific forum for dialogue on security matters, which received a cool response from Asian countries wary of Japan's seeking of a greater regional security role.

Meanwhile, Watanabe said Japanese aid to the Philippines is not directly linked to the continued presence in that country of U.S. military bases.

"We are talking about assistance to the Philippines separately from the issue being discussed between the United States and the Philippines," Watanabe said.

A Japanese mission is going to Manila to study the possibility of grant assistance of 200 million dollars for the damage caused by the Mt. Pinatubo eruption.

Foreign Ministry officials said Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu has yet to receive a letter reportedly forthcoming from Aquino arguing the Philippine case for continued aid.

Aquino reportedly said Sunday she intended to send letters to the Japanese prime minister and to U.S. President George Bush telling them, "Don't be angry with our people, who are persevering to improve their lives."

'Breaking' of Japan-U.S. Security Treaty Urged

OW1709121891 Tokyo AKAHATA in Japanese
8 Sep 91 p 3

[Editorial: "Now Is Time To Break Military Alliance"]

[Text] Today falls on the 40th anniversary of the signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty and the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. What Japan is sought to do at a time when the world situation is greatly changing— [as published]

The Warsaw Treaty Organization [WTO] has been disbanded and the withdrawal and the weakening of Soviet forces is in progress. "The Soviet threat" that has been cited as the most professed pretext for maintaining the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty has completely disappeared. Nonetheless, Japan and the United States are further strengthening the global function of the treaty as a military alliance. Today, the Japanese people are faced with the issue of how to deal with the Japan-U.S. military alliance or the security treaty.

Prime Minister Kaifu has followed what the United States has said and has not indicated his own views without first hearing those of the United States on both the Gulf war and Soviet issues. The Japanese Government has continued to sharply increase military spending and is trying to liberalize rice imports. The U.S. aircraft carrier Independence has been deployed in Yokosuka. The government is maneuvering to send Self-Defense Force [SDF] members abroad despite the fact that the people voiced their objection to it last autumn. All of these are closely related with the security treaty and come from the essence of the security treaty that subordinates Japan to the United States. The Japanese people have never supported the security treaty; this represents a fundamental contradiction between the Japan-U.S. military alliance and the Japanese people.

The military alliance is an international joint system to prepare for war. Mankind has a valuable lesson in that military alliances have triggered world wars twice. Therefore, the basic spirit of the UN Charter denies military alliances. Post-war world politics have been consistently seeking to break military alliances. Military alliances must not be permitted. They run counter to the trend of history.

Collapsed Tool of Hegemonism

In particular, the military alliance has become a hegemonic tool used by a leading allied power to rule the rest of allied nations and interfere in their domestic affairs. East-West military blocs, formed after the end of World War II, aimed to allow the United States and the Soviet

Union—leading allied powers—to make the other allied nations follow them and rule the over them. This contradicts the UN Charter that calls for respecting the principle of equal sovereignty and the principle of self-determination.

Nuclear confrontation between these two military blocs continued for nearly a half century after the end of World War II; this is something abnormal.

The United States has increased its hegemonic interference, using its overwhelming nuclear-war capability. Originally its imperialism aimed at oppressing other nations in a very typical hegemonism. During the Vietnam war, U.S. forces in South Korea, the Philippines, and Thailand were used as an auxiliary war capability. Meanwhile, looking at the WTO, the invasion of Czechoslovakia by troops of five nations—including the Soviet Union—is an example clearly indicating that the military alliance is a tool of hegemonism to suppress other nations. It is clear that in either the East or the West, the military alliance has been a major obstacle to promoting world peace and the right to national self-determination.

The WTO has been virtually dismantled. The brutal infringement by the Soviet Union on the right to national self-determination through the 1956 military intervention in Hungary and the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia has led to the end of the historical evil of Soviet hegemonism. Western nations have lost the ground for strengthening their military alliance on the excuse of "the Soviet threat." Nonetheless, the United States is strengthening and reorganizing the Western military alliance instead of dismantling it. The United States, on the excuse of creating "a new world order," is openly upholding "a world military policeman" strategy to meddle in regional conflicts around the world while seeking to modernize its nuclear war capability. The Japan-U.S. military alliance is about to assume an important role of supporting such a global strategy of the United States. This is a serious issue for us. The United States has been tenaciously asking Japan to provide military bases, shoulder war costs and provide logistic support for U.S. forces, and send SDF members abroad. These requests will undermine world peace and the right to self-determination, and inflict great calamity upon people in Asia and other parts of the world. They also will cause great mischief to the Japanese people.

Japan Pressed To Conclude the Security Treaty

Originally the provisions of the security treaty were not made public to the Japanese people. The United States pressed Japan to conclude the security treaty to continue occupying our nation, while putting Japan under a de facto martial-law situation. The security treaty runs counter to the peace principles of the Japanese Constitution that calls for the peaceful solution of conflict, as well as for disarmament and historical lessons. The security treaty also has led Japan to conclude the military alliance against Japanese public opinion. With one

of two global military blocs disbanded, the time has come for turning our eyes to the task of breaking the Japan-U.S. military alliance, or the security treaty.

Japanese Official Quoted on Boskin-Nakao Meeting

*OW1709000491 Tokyo KYODO in English 2306 GMT
16 Sep 91*

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Washington, Sept. 16 KYODO—President George Bush's top economic adviser on Monday expressed concern over Japan's growing trade surplus, saying it could inflame protectionist sentiment in the U.S. as the 1992 election year draws near.

Michael Boskin, chairman of the Presidential Council of Economic Advisers, voiced the White House's concern in a meeting with Japan's Minister International Trade and Industry Eiichi Nakao, a Japanese official said.

"With a presidential election coming soon, protectionist sentiments may rise in congress," Boskin was quoted as telling Nakao, noting that Japan's trade surplus with the United States is once again on the rise.

Nakao called on Boskin at the White House after attending the opening session of a two-day conference of Japanese and U.S. trade officials devoted to discussing how to expand business opportunities in Japan.

Nakao, on his way back to Tokyo from France, where he attended last week's quadrilateral trade talks, was in Washington for a series of informal talks with senior administration officials and congressional leaders on bilateral trade relations.

Nakao heard the first sharp note of the tenor of his talks in Washington when Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher opened the Japan-U.S. trade dialogue Monday morning with a pointed reminder that trade must be "a two-way street."

Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. jumped to 2.99 billion dollars in August after falling the four previous months. The rebound came amid a eight-month surge in Japan's overall trade surplus.

Fears of a widening trade gap with Japan, particularly in automotive products, have prompted some congressmen to call for tougher trade action against Japan.

In his hourlong meeting with Nakao, Boskin raised four trade areas in which the U.S. hopes to see progress with Japan, Japanese officials said.

The list included automobile trade and Japan's commitment to reform its economic structure to give foreign business better access to the Japanese market.

Trade in automobiles and auto parts, which accounted for three-fourths of Japan's 40 billion dollar trade surplus with the U.S. last year, has emerged as a major trade irritant between Japan and the United States.

Japanese and U.S. officials in charge of auto trade met in Washington last week but failed to work out a framework to boost exports of either U.S.-made cars to Japan or of U.S.-made auto parts to Japanese auto plants in Japan and the U.S.

Talks are scheduled to resume this week.

On other topics, Boskin told Nakao that Japan should make an "aggressive contribution" to bringing the Uruguay Round of world trade talks to a successful conclusion by the December 31 deadline, noting that Japan is a major beneficiary of an open international trading system, Japanese officials said.

Apart from Boskin, Nakao also met with Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole, and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan during his first full day in Washington.

As Nakao made his rounds, about 25 MITI officials tried to answer queries from industry experts from the Department of Commerce (DOC) and U.S. business representatives on ways to explore new business between the two countries.

In opening remarks to the "MITI-DOC dialogue," Mosbacher said the two days of talks will cover the "whole spectrum" of bilateral trade.

Mosbacher said while the two countries have resolved thorny issues on semiconductor trade and access to the Japanese construction market, "we have much to do" to redress the bilateral trade gap.

"We have to make sure that the economies in both nations are open and that trade will be a two-way street," he said.

Nakao will meet with Mosbacher and call on Vice President Dan Quayle on Tuesday before leaving for home later in the day.

Talks Reviewed

*OW1709235191 Tokyo KYODO in English 2333 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Washington, Sept. 17 KYODO—Japan and the United States should look beyond their bilateral economic skirmishes and join to improve the lot of the global society in a "turbulent world," a senior Japanese cabinet minister said Tuesday.

"As the world's two largest economies, Japan and the United States shoulder an extremely important burden toward the world community," Minister of International Trade and Industry Eiichi Nakao said.

Nakao said that it is time to advance a "global partnership" between Washington and Tokyo, noting that there is no major bilateral trade dispute on the horizon.

The trade minister offered his assessment on the current state of U.S.-Japanese ties after two days of talks with senior administration officials and congressional leaders.

"With the trade relations between Japan and the United States now in relative calm, we focused our discussions from our global partnership perspective rather than on specific (bilateral) issues," he told reporters as he wound up a three-day visit to Washington.

Nakao met Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher and Vice President Dan Quayle on Tuesday.

Nakao also called on presidential economic adviser Michael Boskin, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan, and two key senators Monday.

Nakao said his talks with his American hosts focused mostly on such global issues as aid to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and control of international trade in arms.

There was a general agreement on most of the issues discussed during the series of talks, he said.

On bilateral ties, he said he secured approval from Quayle on the ongoing efforts being made by Tokyo and Washington to reduce the gap in the auto parts trade.

Industry experts from Japan's Trade Ministry and the U.S. Commerce Department are in Washington to improve the access of U.S. auto parts in the Japanese market.

The gap in auto parts trade—a major element in the 40 billion dollar deficit the U.S. ran with Japan last year—was one of the key bilateral issues Quayle raised during a trip to Japan in May.

In contrast to Nakao's upbeat assessment of Japan-U.S. trade ties, American officials offer caution.

Boskin told Nakao on Monday that a rebound in Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. could inflame protectionist moods in the U.S. as the 1992 election year draws near, Japanese officials said.

Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. grew 5.8 percent in August to 2.9 billion dollars, the first year-on-year increase in four months.

Spokesman Comments on Philippine Base Rejection

OW1709042091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Japan responded cautiously Tuesday to the Philippine Senate's rejection of a treaty that would allow the U.S. to continue using a major naval base there for 10 more years.

"The Philippine Government says it wants to make efforts by holding a referendum. We will closely observe

the developments," Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto told a regularly scheduled news conference.

President Corazon Aquino has said she hopes to rescue the agreement, rejected Monday by the legislature, by giving the public the final say.

The current base pact expired Monday, but a U.S. State Department spokesman said the same day that the U.S. would not start pulling out until the Philippine Government says the treaty is formally rejected.

Sakamoto declined to answer whether Japan and the U.S. are discussing possible alternatives should the Subic naval base be closed.

Makoto Sakuma, joint staff council chairman of the Self-Defense Forces, suggested last week that should the Subic Bay facility be closed, some of its functions might be transferred to Yokosuka, the U.S. Navy base south of Tokyo.

Sakamoto also said it is "too early" to discuss how the possible closure of the base would affect Japan's economic assistance to the Philippines.

On Sunday Aquino appealed to Japan, its leading aid donor, and the U.S. not to reduce assistance if the base pact is rejected.

In a related comment, a senior government official said that the closure would affect security in the Western Pacific region.

"If, for example, U.S. forces are withdrawn, it will inevitably have a major impact," said the official, who requested anonymity.

He did not elaborate on the security implications for Japan or the region.

Tokyo Welcomes Admission of New UN Members

OW1709234891 Tokyo KYODO in English 2308 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Japan on Wednesday hailed the admission of seven new members to the United Nations on the opening day of the 46th U.N. General Assembly session in New York.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto said he was delighted that North and South Korea, the three Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, as well as Micronesia and the Marshall Islands were given seats in the international organization. Sakamoto said the entry by the seven nations and territories increased the universality of the U.N. at a time when its role in shaping a new world order is becoming more important.

The Japanese Government respects the efforts made by North and South Korea to win individual seats and hopes the two will continue dialogue leading to a peaceful reunification of the divided Korean peninsula, Sakamoto said. The top government spokesman also

said the Japanese Government would like to establish diplomatic relations with the three Baltic republics as soon as possible.

ROK Leader Thanks Kaifu for UN. Support

*OW1809102991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1022 GMT
18 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Kim Yong-sam, co-leader of South Korea's Ruling Democratic Liberal Party, thanked Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu Wednesday for supporting the joint entry of the two Koreas to the United Nations.

Kaifu congratulated Kim on the achievement and agreed to continue cooperating toward creating a more stable situation on the divided Korean peninsula, a Foreign Ministry official said.

"As a representative of Asia, Japan must exercise responsibility," Kaifu was quoted saying in a 30-minute meeting with Kim and a delegation of South Korean parliamentarians.

Asked by Kim about the prospects for Tokyo's negotiations with Pyongyang to establish diplomatic ties, Kaifu replied that the talks are deadlocked over North Korea's refusal to allow international inspection of its nuclear facilities.

The South Korean delegation arrived earlier in the day for a four-day visit on their way to the United Nations, where South Korean President No Tae-u is slated to give a speech.

Kim also said he hoped Japan would redress its growing trade surplus with South Korea.

Officials in Seoul have forecast that the South Korean trade deficit with Japan this year could swell to 7 billion to 9 billion dollars. In 1990 Seoul suffered a 5.94 billion dollar deficit with Japan, according to South Korean statistics.

The delegation is slated to meet with representatives of major Japanese political parties before departing for New York on Saturday.

Tokyo, EC To Submit UN Arms Trading Bill

*OW1709142291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1327 GMT
17 sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 (KYODO)—Japan and the European Community (EC) plan to submit a joint draft resolution to the United Nations General Assembly to establish a system at the U.N. for monitoring conventional weapons trading. Japanese Government sources said Tuesday.

After adjusting the wording, Japan and the 12 EC nations are expected to table the draft to the 46th U.N. General Assembly session as early as mid-October, the sources said.

Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu first explained his idea at an international disarmament conference last May in Kyoto to set up the international system which compels both arms exporting and importing countries to report their deals to the U.N.

The plan, aimed at increasing transparency in international arms transfers, is also intended to prevent a recurrence of the Persian Gulf crisis, the sources said.

Britain expressed its intention to cosponsor the plan with Japan when Kaifu floated the idea at the London Summit of seven major industrialized nations in July.

The other 11 EC nations agreed to join the plan at a recent meeting between Japanese and EC officials, they said.

China, which the Japanese Government wants to include among the sponsors, is unlikely to join the bandwagon, they said.

NATO Calls For Regular Dialogue With Tokyo

*OW1709113791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0915 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 (KYODO)—North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Secretary General Manfred Woerner called Tuesday for a "more regular and more substantive" dialogue between the 16-nation western alliance and Japan.

"We need to constantly exchange information, compare our notes and analyses, and consult more closely," said Woerner, who arrived in Japan on Sunday for a six-day official visit, the first ever by a NATO leader.

"No new world order is conceivable without Japan also playing a political role alongside its western partners," Woerner said. "If our respective initiatives are concerted they can achieve more impact," he said.

Woerner was speaking at a Tokyo Hotel before an audience of government officials, academics, business leaders, and journalists.

Japan has expressed concern about being left in the dark as to events in Europe, being the only nation among the so-called group of seven major industrialized nations which is neither a member of NATO or the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

Woerner noted that while Japan may not be a member of NATO, both it and NATO share a common interest in world-shaking events like the Persian Gulf crisis and the current upheaval in the Soviet Union.

"Transnational phenomena like the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, migration, and the integration of the post-Communist societies into the global economy are of no less concern," he added.

"Our alliance-Japan dialogue can help define respective roles and responsibilities and harmonize our policies," the NATO leader said.

Woerner suggested that NATO and Japan intensify their efforts to stop the proliferation of atomic, biological, and chemical (ABC) weapons, and to control and restrict their export as well as that of conventional weapons, "especially to those nondemocratic regimes whose peaceful intentions are in doubt."

The NATO chief said the alliance and Japan should also have closer dialogue on the issue of "building regional and well as global security structures."

Noting that Asia has hitherto lacked the multilateral security structures that NATO has helped build in Europe, Woerner said, "There may be parallels between the security situation in the Asia-Pacific region and in Europe where our alliance's experience may be worthy of emulation."

He said NATO could render advice to Japan on things like arms control verification, seminars on military budgets and doctrines, confidence building measures such as open observation of military exercises, information exchange on training techniques, and force restructuring to emphasize their peaceful thrust.

NATO's Woerner Backs Northern Islands Return

OW1709130491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 (KYODO)—NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner on Tuesday backed Japan's bid for a timely resolution to a longstanding territorial dispute with the Soviet Union, a Japanese official said.

Woerner told Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu that improved bilateral relations would boost stability in Asia.

Woerner, head of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also encouraged Japan to play a larger role in international peacekeeping and called for stepped-up contacts with the alliance, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Woerner is the first NATO chief to visit Japan, the only member of the Group of Seven major industrialized nations to fall outside of both NATO and the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE].

In their half-hour meeting, Woerner told Kaifu the NATO nations favor a solution to the disagreement over the four islands off Hokkaido in northern Japan, the official said.

Improved relations between Japan and the Soviet Union are important for creating greater stability in Asia, he was quoted as saying.

Kaifu, describing the four-decade-old dispute as a remnant of Josef Stalin's expansionist policies, told Woerner the issue is not merely a bilateral matter.

The prime minister pledged to do his best to make progress toward a solution, the official said.

Woerner also encouraged Kaifu in his efforts to pass legislation that would enable Japan to contribute military personnel to U.N. peacekeeping operations.

The legislation is important to the international community, Woerner said, adding there can be no new world order without Japan's participation.

Kaifu said he is optimistic the bill on peacekeeping operations would be passed. He said he plans to submit it to parliament Thursday.

"It is important for various countries to join forces in establishing a new world order," he was quoted saying.

He cautioned, however, that Japan faces limitations. The post-war constitution, introduced while Japan was under the guidance of U.S. occupation forces, stipulates that Japan may not use force to resolve international disputes.

Kaifu and Woerner agreed to strengthen contacts, the official said.

Increasing Concern Over Yugoslav Situation

OW1709130391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Japan is increasingly concerned over the widening ethnic and territorial conflict in Yugoslavia, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry sources said Japan is prepared to support a possible decision by the European Community to send a peacekeeping force to the Balkan country to contain the violence.

Spokesman Taizo Watanabe told foreign correspondents Japan is "deeply concerned about the continued expansion of violence and the deterioration of the situation in the Republic of Croatia in Yugoslavia."

Watanabe noted that fighting between armed organizations of Croats and ethnic Serbs in Croatia backed by the Federal Army is continuing despite a ceasefire agreement reached among the Yugoslav republics on September 2 and despite EC mediation efforts.

"Japan would like to renew its appeal to all parties in Yugoslavia to exert utmost efforts for leadership in order to avoid the further expansion of armed conflict," the spokesman said.

He also appealed to "potential exporters of arms" to exercise "constraint."

Watanabe said Japan will be paying close attention to an emergency meeting of EC foreign ministers scheduled for September 19, as well as monitoring the visit to Yugoslavia now underway by EC mediator Lord Carrington.

Foreign Ministry sources said Japan would be prepared to back any EC decision which could emerge regarding the Netherlands' proposal to consider deploying a lightly armed peacekeeping force to Yugoslavia.

Questioned on the Netherlands' proposal, Watanabe was noncommittal, but said Japan wants to "encourage" European-initiated efforts.

The Netherlands, which currently holds the presidency of the 12-nation EC, has called for a ministerial meeting of the Western European Union (WEU), a nine-nation European defense forum, to discuss the idea.

It says civilian EC peace monitors already in Yugoslavia are incapable of averting outbreaks of large-scale hostilities.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Secretary General Manfred Woerner told an audience in Tokyo earlier in the day that he "personally would support such an act."

Watanabe declined to follow the example of a growing number of European countries in condemning the Federal Yugoslav Army, Serbia, and ethnic Serbian guerrillas in Croatia for the continuing violence.

He said the Yugoslav conflict "is a sad situation which cannot be solved by a country outside the continent blaming one side or another. Criticism from Japan, he added, would only serve "to contribute to a further deterioration of the situation."

But the spokesman nevertheless expressed disappointment that the Yugoslav armed forces "did not follow the leadership from the top" after the peace agreement was signed on September 2.

Ministry Awaiting Brady Moscow Visit Results

*OW1709121291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1124 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—A senior Finance Ministry official said Tuesday the ministry is interested in the outcome of this week's visit to Moscow by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady and Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

"We are interested to see a report to be made (by the two officials) to U.S. President George Bush," the official said, noting that the visit comes on the heels of the approval in principle by Soviet republics for the creation of an economic union patterned after the European Community.

The official's remark is an indication that the report may affect Japanese plans on financial aid to the Soviet Union.

The official, who declined to be named, said it is too early to predict whether Japan's cautious approach toward Moscow will change.

Government Welcomes Accord in South Africa

*OW1709140591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Japan welcomed the recent signing in South Africa of an accord aimed at preventing further violence between contesting factions, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Taizo Watanabe told reporters Japan welcomes the accord, signed in Pretoria on Saturday by the central government, the African National Congress (ANC), the Inkatha Freedom Party, and other political groups.

"Conclusion of this agreement provides an important basis for progress in the process of negotiation in South Africa," Watanabe said.

Watanabe said Japan hopes all concerned parties "will abide by the agreement, that violence will subside, and that negotiations for the enactment of a new Constitution will be started quickly to establish a free, democratic South African society."

Afghanistan Seeks Tokyo-Backed Peace Conference

*OW1709112891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0943 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 (KYODO)—Afghan Vice President Abd Al-Hamid Mohtat [name, spelling as received] called Tuesday for Japan to sponsor a peace conference for the settlement of prolonged conflicts in Afghanistan, gathering all warring factions including President Najibullah's regime and the guerrilla resistance.

Mohtat, in Tokyo on a goodwill visit, said at a press conference at a Tokyo Hotel that Japan should exert more diplomacy to regain peace in the war-torn country.

He said Japan has made little diplomatic efforts for Afghan peace since the Soviet Union withdrew its troops from the country in February 1989.

He referred to an agreement last Friday between the Soviet Union and the United States on halting arms supplies to the warring factions in Afghanistan, and denied some reports that the Afghan Government, except for President Najibullah, agreed to proceed with peace negotiations with guerrilla groups.

The vice president said the resignation of Najibullah could pose unfavorable effects to peace and its future in the nation, describing such situation as a political vacancy.

SDP Chairman Critical of Defense Spending*OW1709114491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Fukuoka, Sept. 17 KYODO—Makoto Tanabe, chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), blasted the Japanese Government Tuesday for a proposed 5.38 percent increase in defense spending, saying it is "out of touch with reality."

At a news conference, the leader of the main opposition party, called for reducing the Ground Self-Defense Force, stopping purchases of multiple-launch rocket systems, ground-to-air Patriot missiles, and other high-tech weapons.

Tanabe also said the government should not revive plans to procure training ships for the Maritime Self-Defense Force.

The government has cut back orders for training vessels in order to come up with 9 billion dollars it promised to the U.S.-led allied forces in the Persian Gulf War.

Tanabe made the remarks after arriving here to campaign for an SDP candidate in a House of Councilors by-election.

The SDP leader also criticized the government for preparing a bill which would allow Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel to engage in UN peacekeeping operations.

He maintained that the bill goes beyond the government's constitutional regulations and violates a 1954 ban by the House of Councilors on SDF participation abroad.

The legislation also lacks a mechanism to facilitate the pullout of SDF personnel from peacekeeping operations in case of a failed ceasefire, and violates civilian control of the Japanese military, he said.

The government of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu is expected to introduce the bill to the Diet on Thursday.

Tanabe, commenting on the simultaneous entry Tuesday of both North and South Korea into the United Nations, said the Japanese Government should recognize North Korea as a sovereign nation "as soon as possible."

He also said his party will consider sending a mission to Seoul at an early date.

Ministry To Investigate Golf Club Scandal*OW1709115991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0929 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 (KYODO)—Home Affairs Minister Akira Fukida on Tuesday vowed to investigate the legal propriety of the receipt by a former state minister of 50 million yen from a property developer now at the center of a golf club membership fraud scandal.

Fukida made the pledge at a parliamentary committee session in response to opposition questioner Koken Nosaka of the Social Democratic Party.

Nosaka pressed the government to clarify its views on the donation by Ken Mizuno to former Management and Coordination Agency Chief Kiyoshi Mizuno, no relation.

Nosaka accused the former minister of receiving the money in breach of a law banning politicians from receiving political donations exceeding 1.5 million yen per year from a single company or individual.

In reply, Fukida told the House of Representatives' Committee on Political Reforms, "As the chairman of the National Public Safety Commission, I will order an investigation."

The parliamentary debate was stirred up five days after former State Minister Mizuno admitted at a news conference he had received a total of 60 million yen over the past three years from Ken Mizuno, former president of Ken International Co., a Tokyo-based real estate developer.

Of the 60 million yen sum, the former state minister said the developer had handed over 50 million yen to the minister's secretary in February 1990, when he was campaigning for lower house general elections while holding the post of director general of the Management and Coordination Agency.

The former minister, a member of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, said he did not report receiving all of the money to the Home Affairs Ministry as a political donation, because he did not believe Mizuno had given it as a donation.

The former minister said he returned all of the money to Mizuno this September 5, soon after the fraud scandal came to light. He denied giving any special favors to Mizuno in return for the money.

However, Nosaka accused the former minister of having spent 2 million yen, a part of the 50 million yen, taking advantage of loopholes in the Political Fund Control Law designed to clamp down on shadowy revenues going into politicians' coffers.

In reply, Fukida said, "Generally speaking, laws prohibit citizens from spending money they were entrusted with by others... It would contravene laws other than (the Political Fund Control Law)."

"If politicians only keep money they were entrusted with keeping, this does not amount to receiving donations. However, if they spent the money of their own volition, it would mean they had received revenue," he said.

Sumitomo Acquires U.S. Farm Chemicals Venture

*OW1709015691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0035 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 17 KYODO—Sumitomo Chemical Co. said Tuesday it has bought the remaining stake in an agricultural chemicals joint venture which it originally set up with Chevron Chemical Co., a major U.S. chemical concern.

The joint venture company, Valant U.S.A. Corp., originally owned half each by the two companies, is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Sumitomo, one of Japan's largest comprehensive chemical makers.

Its plant, in Walnut Creek near Berkeley, California, employs 200 people. Capitalized at 30 million dollars, it has annual sales of 150 million yen.

The Osaka-based Sumitomo was able to acquire Chevron's stake in the venture because of Chevron's decision to withdraw from the agricultural chemicals business.

The United States has the world's largest market for farm chemicals.

Joint U.S. Production of Computer Memory Cards

*OW1709132291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1017 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 (KYODO)—Japanese and U.S. electronic industry groups announced Tuesday they have agreed to standardize their next generation memory devices to be used in computers.

The agreement has been reached between the Japan Electronic Industry Development Association (JEIDA) and two U.S. organizations—the Electronic Industry Association and the Personal Computer Memory Card International Association, the Japanese group said.

The agreement calls for Japanese and U.S. electronics firms to manufacture integrated circuit (IC) memory cards for computers with compatible input and output functions, including their response to instructions by voice, the association said.

It said demand for IC memory cards is expected to grow remarkably as a substitute for floppy disks used in computers because they are as thin and small as credit cards and have low electricity consumption.

Anticipating demand for expansion of memory capacity in the future, each memory card to be manufactured by member firms will have a maximum memory capacity to store information equivalent to about 15,000 sheets of a standard size (29.7 centimeters by 21 centimeters) paper, the association said.

Japan, U.S. To Repair Mexican Locomotives

*OW1709054691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0351 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Mitsui and Co. said Tuesday it has received along with General Electric Co. of the United States a 2.5 billion yen order from Mexico's national railways to overhaul 23 diesel locomotives.

Mitsui, a major Japanese trader, and GE will soon sign a formal contract with Mexican railway authorities to revamp 20 more locomotives for 2.2 billion yen.

Mexico will pay for the repairs, the first part of the railway's plans to beef up its carrying capacity, with part of yen credits worth 75 billion yen, to be offered by the Japanese Government.

Mexico is planning to overhaul 135 diesel locomotives within the next three years to gear up for the implementation next year of the U.S.-Mexico free trade agreement.

The implementation of the agreement is expected to increase the exchange of goods between the two countries.

Nissho Iwai To Deal With Siberian Oil Firm

*OW1709132091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 (KYODO)—A major Japanese trading firm, Nissho Iwai Corp., said Tuesday its British subsidiary has agreed to a business relationship with a large Soviet gas and export company.

Nissho Iwai (U.K.) Ltd. will help Surgutgasprom import foreign production machinery and consumer goods, as well as provide technical and intellectual support as the company adjusts to a market economy, a Nissho Iwai spokesman said.

The firm is based in Surgut, which is on the Ob River about 800 kilometers north of Novosibirsk, Siberia.

In return for the business support, Surgutgasprom will help Nissho Iwai's future expansion of its business to Tyumen, the company spokesman said.

Along with natural gas, the Soviet company also supplies consumer goods to the 300,000 residents of the city of Surgut.

Nissho Iwai (U.K.) already holds another 10 million dollar contract with the Soviet firm. In the earlier contract, Nissho Iwai had agreed to provide processed meat and other goods, as well as a facility for making women's shoes, the spokesman said.

Hashimoto Says Economy on Path of 'Steady' Growth*OW1709034291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0149 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said Tuesday the Japanese economy is on a path of steady growth.

Hashimoto told a press conference after a regular cabinet meeting that the government should try to prolong the current conditions as long as possible.

"I don't see any need to try to heat up the economy again," he said.

The economy is obviously not growing as fast as it did in the "excessive expansion" of the past few years, but those were extraordinary times, he said.

MITI Official Urges Discount Rate Cut*OW1709140791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—A senior Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) official on Tuesday urged Japan's monetary authorities to cut the discount rate in order to maintain economic growth.

The official, who requested anonymity, said the nation's economy is expanding but at a slower pace. He warned that economic growth might slow further if the Bank of Japan or the government continues to adhere to a wait-and-see attitude.

"I'm very concerned that it (the economic condition) is getting a bit cloudy," he said.

The industrial production index released earlier by the ministry showed that the figure declined for two consecutive quarters this year, while production in the petrochemical and steel industries began dropping in summer.

MITI officials said consumption of electricity by big clients could fall as companies cut their production to control inventories.

They said there is a need to watch for any changes in consumption by individuals after fall and the number of firms cutting capital investment.

Securities Firms Submit Data to SEC*OW1709131891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 (KYODO)—Japan's big four securities firms reported Tuesday they have submitted additional data on scandals involving them to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

They said the documents included a roster of clients which were compensated for investment losses, methods

of reimbursement, as well as statements on the alleged manipulation of stock in Tokyu Corp., a major private railway company in Tokyo.

The big four securities companies consist of Nomura, Daiwa, Nikko, and Yamaichi.

The firms said they supplied part of the information to the SEC in mid-August, following revelations that the brokerages compensated favored clients for their investment losses and that two of them, Nomura and Nikko, had links with a powerful underworld syndicate.

Industry sources said the SEC asked Nomura and Nikko to supply detailed information on their links to the Inagawa-kai, Japan's second largest gangster group.

They said there has been no response from the SEC, keeping the brokerage houses in suspense over the next step to be taken by the commission.

Consumer Indifference Blocks Car Boom*OW1709121991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1119 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Japanese car makers are poised to cultivate a market for high fuel-economy cars with less exhaust emission but they are faced with indifference from consumers, auto industry officials said Tuesday.

Honda Motor Co. took the lead last week with the release of its new product, a restyled Civic compact family car which is available with a new engine which is claimed to improve fuel efficiency by up to 20 percent.

The engine, developed on lean burn technology, offers diesel economy and produces a clean exhaust without affecting Honda's superb performance, company officials said. Previously, lean-burn engines were unable to produce a clean exhaust.

Separately, Mitsubishi Motors Corp. has also announced the development of an innovative lean-burn engine that is 20 percent more fuel efficient than conventional units and is slated to introduce the unit in a new version of its existing model for the domestic market.

The nation's two largest automakers, Toyota Motor Corp. and Nissan Motor Co., are also developing fuel-efficient engines but both companies, like Honda and Mitsubishi, are cautious about the market for fuel-efficient cars.

"There has not been a strong need in Japan for cars with high fuel economy," said Honda President Nobuhiko Kawamoto, referring to an industry consensus that it is difficult to make fuel economy a selling point.

In fact, Toyota and Nissan are not rushing to introduce cars with high fuel economy.

"When we put on the market a fuel-efficient car in 1984, sales were only about 1,000 units. We have to look back

at this when we consider (introducing a fuel-efficient car)," said a Toyota official.

An official at Nissan said, "We have no plans at the moment to sell a fuel-efficient car."

Legislation now before the U.S. Congress poses another problem for Japanese car makers, auto industry officials said.

The legislation, sponsored by Sen. Richard Bryan, would require automakers to improve the mileage of their new-car fleets, all the cars they manufacture in one year, by 40 percent by the year 2001.

U.S. automakers are strongly opposed to the bill, saying it is extreme.

Japanese automakers fear that speeding up the development of cars with high fuel efficiency could aggravate a Japan-U.S. trade dispute over autos as it could help foster support to pass the bill.

An official at one major Japanese automaker also noted that it is not a good idea to irritate the big three U.S. automakers with superb fuel-economy cars.

The official and others suggested that fuel-efficient engines would be used in a limited number of cars for a while and their fuel-economy car strategies depend on Japanese consumers and the U.S. Big Three.

Nippon Oil Building Refinery in Yamaguchi

OW1709120591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 (KYODO)—Nippon Oil Co. said Tuesday it will acquire additional land in Yamaguchi Prefecture for construction of oil refining facilities to be used by its joint venture with Saudi Arabia's state-run oil company Saudi Aramco.

The Tokyo-based company said plans call for the acquisition of 189,000 square meters of land adjacent to a 699,000-square-meter site owned by its subsidiary, Nippon Petroleum Refining, in Kudamatsu, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Nippon Petroleum Refining had acquired the site for construction of its own facilities but its project was blocked by the government's Petroleum Council in 1982 following two rounds of oil crisis.

Nippon Oil said a contract for the purchase of about 132,000 square meters of land from Hitachi Ltd. will be signed Wednesday.

Negotiations are under way for the purchase of an additional tract of about 57,000 square meters in the same area, the company said.

The company said it has decided to purchase additional land around the site because the tract now owned by

Nippon Petroleum Refining is not large enough for construction of facilities for the joint venture.

Plans call for construction of two oil refining facilities with daily capacities of 150,000 barrels and 120,000 barrels respectively, the company said.

The joint venture also includes Nippon Nining Co. and Arabian Oil Co., both of Japan.

A feasibility study on construction of the refining facilities will begin soon, Nippon Oil said.

Toshiba Invents New LCD Screen

OW1709120391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0839 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 (KYODO)—Toshiba Corp. has introduced a new flat-panel liquid crystal display (LCD) which the company claims is the lightest and thinnest screen in the world.

The display is 169 millimeters in height, 251 millimeters in length, 6.5 millimeters thick, and weighs only 320 grams, Toshiba officials said.

The company began manufacturing the LCD displays in September and will be able to produce 10,000 of the units a month, officials said.

The LCD display has about three million pixels, considered a standard video graphics array (VGA) interface, and uses fluorescent sidelighting, officials said.

The consumer electronics maker also said it will introduce a portable satellite earth station for wireless communications between personal computers.

The station operates via the International Maritime Organization, a group which provides satellite communications to and from ships and offshore rigs.

The A-4 size terminal connects to notebook size computers, and includes antenna, receiver, and transmitter circuits. The four kilogram unit also allows users to also communicate over telephone and telex lines, officials said.

The company will begin marketing the portable system in November at a price of 17,000 dollars, officials said.

Mongolia

Officials Required To Quit Political Parties

OW0609104691 Beijing XINHUA in English 1020 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 6 (XINHUA)—All Mongolian senior officials including the president, vice-president, chairman of the country's Small Hural must quit political parties since September 3, according to a new law.

The law stipulating that all public officials should divorce from political parties was adopted on August 28 at a special meeting of the country's Small Hural.

President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat approved the law on September 3, which became effective the same day.

According to the law, all Mongolian senior officials including president, vice-president, chairman of the country's Small Hural, justices of courts and procurators at different levels must quit political parties within 7 days after they assume their posts.

Defense officials, police, security and labor education personnel, diplomats and journalists of the state-run media must do the same.

The law was published in Mongolian newspaper "PEOPLE'S RIGHT."

North Korea

Foreign Ministry Statement on UN Entry

SK1809005191 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] The DPRK Foreign Ministry issued the following statement on the 46th UN General Assembly's unanimous decision for our country's entry into the UN amid the consistent support and approval of the participating states.

The DPRK Foreign Ministry statement says:

The 46th UN General Assembly has unanimously approved the DPRK's entry into the UN amid the consistent support and approval of the participating states. This is a clear manifestation of the earnest desire of the UN member states to respect the DPRK's sovereignty and dignity and to closely cooperate with our Republic to carry out the common cause of mankind. This shows that the foreign policy ideals of independence, peace, and friendship, which our Republic consistently maintains, precisely reflect the trend of the present times and that they have common significance in developing international relations.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people express deep gratitude to all the UN member states for supporting and welcoming our country's entry.

Today, the aspirations and yearning to create a free and peaceful new world are running high and the demand for enhancing the UN's function and role is further rising among the world's people. To vigorously push forward and realize this historical trend and demand is the historical task facing the UN. To build a new world for which mankind is aspiring, the unequal international order should be abolished in all fields—political, economic, and cultural—a new international order should be established, and the democratization of international society and world politics should be realized, so that all

the countries and nations can enjoy independent and equal rights as equal members of the international community.

By entering the UN, our Republic can develop friendly and cooperative relations with an even greater number of the world's countries on the principle of independence, equality, and mutual benefit and can push more vigorously for world peace and security.

As in the past, the DPRK Government will in the future, too, respect the UN Charter and actively participate in organizational activities based on the Charter. Thus, it will fulfill its missions and role as a UN member state.

Today, when the Republic's entry into the UN has been approved, the DPRK Government hopes that the legacy of the past between our country and the UN before our entry into it will be liquidated in a correct manner and that the UN will contribute duly to a fair solution of Korea's reunification issue.

Even though our Republic has entered the UN, it has not changed its basic policy for reunifying the fatherland and people into one Korea.

From the outset, our Republic had hoped to enter the UN on the first day of its founding. We had to review the issue of UN membership from the standpoint of looking forward to reunification under the actual situation in which the nation and the people are temporarily divided. Thus, we maintained the position either to enter the UN with a single national title after the reunification had been realized based on the confederal system or, if prior to reunification, to enter it with a single seat.

Under the situation in which the attempt has recently become clear to perpetuate and legalize the nation's and people's division by taking advantage of international leverage on entry into the UN, we have taken a decisive step to enter the UN in order to prevent such grave consequences from arising.

We recognize that the path for accelerating Korea's reunification should continue in compliance with the situation in which North and South Korea have respectively entered the UN.

The attempt to perpetuate the nation's division into two Koreas by taking advantage of the entry into the UN should, by no means, be allowed.

The DPRK Government believes that achieving national reunification through the confederal system based on one people, one state, two systems, and two governments is the most fair, just, and reasonable method which can be accepted by everyone.

This is a peaceful reunification method which tolerates neither victory over communists and communization nor northward and southward invasion.

This method also corresponds to the noble purpose of the UN for safeguarding peace and justice in international relations.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people firmly believe that their just national desire will enjoy the support and sympathy from the UN member states and that although the North and South separately entered the United Nations today, the day for a reunified Korea to have a single seat in the UN will come without fail.

The DPRK Government manifests that as a dignified member state of the UN, it will make active efforts to safeguard global peace, to develop international relations soundly, and to expand and develop the friendship and cooperation among nations.

18 September 1991

Pyongyang

Daily Views U.S. Defense Secretary's Comments

SK1809053691 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0508 GMT 18 Sep 91

["Aggressor's Bellicose Color"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)—U.S. Secretary of Defense Cheney told THE WASHINGTON POST that the United States should not reduce military appropriations under any circumstances.

He prattled that the United States still needs strong military forces as there may be such a contingency as the Persian Gulf war and it needs "star wars" program.

This was an open declaration that the United States would not pursue detente but choose to continually reinforce the armed forces and step up war preparations in the future, too. This fully revealed the unbridled aggressive design and bellicose nature of the U.S. imperialists.

Denouncing this, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today says:

When Cheney said preparations should be made to cope with a "threat of disputes" like the Persian Gulf event, he meant that the U.S. imperialists have an ulterior intention to stage again such a war as the Persian Gulf war, and when he laid stress on the need to promote the "star wars program" he meant that preparations would be made for a nuclear attack operation against the progressive people from the outer space in the future.

Arrogantly blaring that the United States is under obligation for the world, the U.S. defense secretary argued that it has a lot of interests in different regions of the world, no matter what change may take place in any part, it must maintain the capacity to cope with possible threats when its interests are at stake and it is very dangerous to cut the U.S. armed forces and military expenditure. This clearly shows that the United States

does never intend to give up the wild design to dominate the world with strength and its policy of military threat and blackmail against the progressive countries.

Our country is chosen as the first target of the reckless war moves of the U.S. imperialists.

If the wind of cold war blows hard and military confrontation grows acute on the Korean peninsula, it will never bring anything good to the United States. It must know this.

Reunification Through Confederation Method Viewed

SK1809111791 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1014 GMT 18 Sep 91

["Reunification by Means of Confederation Is Great Principle of Defining Reunification Method"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in an article says that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song opened the road of defining the common way of reunification of the nation and developing the reunification movement purposefully by indicating the great principle of defining the method of national reunification by means of confederation for the first time in the history of the movement for reunification.

The author of the article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as teaching:

"Reunification by means of confederation on the basis of one nation, one state, two systems and two governments is the great principle of defining the method of national reunification suited to the present situation in our country".

This great principle of defining the method of national reunification is a most justifiable and realistic one which helps find a way for reunification common to the nation for realizing national reunification in a short period as it correctly reflects the lawful process of the development of reunification movement and the present situation of the country, says the article, and continues:

It is because this great principle makes it possible to easily find the method of reunification common to the nation for an early national reunification and the most fair way of reunification easily acceptable to all.

The great principle is a just and reasonable one acceptable to everyone as its main content is the method of confederation whereby the North and the South can fairly solve the problem of national reunification with neither side encroaching upon the interests of the other side or having its interests infringed upon.

It is easily acceptable to all because it promises national reunification in a peaceful way on the principle of neither side conquering the other or being conquered.

The great principle is a just one which gives deep consideration even to the prosperity and development of the nation after reunification.

The great leader had put forward the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as a way of reunification through confederacy on the basis of one nation, one state, two systems and two governments.

This proposal shows a fair and aboveboard way of reunification common to the nation which can make the foundation of nationwide agreement on the method of reunification as it strictly embodies the great principle.

The proposal to convene a political consultative conference for national reunification put forward by the great leader is the most justifiable step of negotiation to achieve a nationwide agreement on the way of national reunification.

If the South Korean authorities are really interested in the peaceful reunification of the country they should withdraw their divisive assertions and isms and respond without delay to our proposal to convene the political consultative conference for national reunification and open the road for the South Korean people of all walks of life to come out to the place of negotiations.

National Meeting of Work Team Heads Closes

*SK1809112991 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1023 GMT 18 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)—The national meeting of work-team heads which opened here on September 16 closed today.

The three-day meeting discussed tasks to bring about a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist economic construction by increasing the militancy of the work-teams, the basic units of production and management, and further enhancing its role.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, attaching great importance to the meeting, sent a congratulatory message to the meeting in which it warmly congratulated the participants in the meeting and the members of all the work-teams throughout the country and highly appreciated the achievements and exploits of the work-teams in socialist construction and indicated tasks and ways for further enhancing the role of the work-teams at the present time.

Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, delivered a report at the meeting under the title "Let Us Give Full Play to the Advantages of the Team Work System and Effect a New Revolutionary Upswing in Socialist Construction by Strengthening the Militancy of Work-Teams, Basic Units of Production and Management".

Model work-team heads and leading officials of factories and enterprises took the floor at the meeting.

They summed up the proud achievements made in the revolution and construction under the leadership of the party in the past period.

They noted that all the achievements made in socialist economic construction convincingly prove the sagacity of the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who defined the work-teams as the basic units of production and management and have energetically led the work to strengthen and develop them and the justness of our party's policy of economic construction.

The speakers expressed the resolution to bring about a great turn in production and construction by increasing the militancy of the work-teams in conformity with the requirements of the developing reality in which the advantages of socialist economic management system is fully displayed.

Boy and girl children's union members read a congratulatory message of the congratulatory group of the Korean children's union to the national meeting of work-team heads.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge.

Yon Hyong-muk Addresses Meeting

*SK1809091091 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0726 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Report by Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, at a national meeting of work team heads held on 16 September at the 8 February House of Culture—recorded]

[Text] Comrades: We are now holding a national meeting of work team heads under circumstances in which all the working people across the country are vigorously attaining brilliant successes in the implementation of the tasks of the second year of the nineties and marking new great revolutionary upsurges in all fronts of socialist construction, upholding the militant tasks presented by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, in his New Year's address. Regarding the the work teams' position and role in socialist economic construction as most valuable, the great leader and the dear comrade leader themselves arranged this historic national meeting of work team heads, the first of its kind, thus showing them great consideration. [applause]

The national meeting of work team heads now in session was convened at a very significant time in our country's revolution and construction. Today, the situation at home and abroad urgently requires that we give full play to the superiority and might of socialism of our style

centered on the popular masses by vigorously accelerating socialist construction in the country.

The national meeting of work team heads is to discuss struggle tasks designed to create new revolutionary upsurges in socialist economic construction by strengthening the fighting power of the work teams, the grass-roots unit of production and management, and heightening their roles even more.

Our party Central Committee attaches great importance to the national meeting of work team heads. It has sent a congratulatory message to meeting participants and to work team members across the country. The message highly rates our work teams' successes and accomplishments in socialist construction and then clearly explains the tasks to be done to raise work teams' role and fighting power, as well as ways to fulfill these tasks. [applause]

The current national meeting of work team heads now in session amid our party's great expectations and the deep interests of the entire working people across the nation will serve as an epoch-making moment of vigorously encouraging the work teams throughout the country to create with the speed of the nineties. This is just like the national meeting of its predecessors of the Chollima work team movement held in the postwar era of the great Chollima upsurges which caused great upsurges to appear in socialist construction. [applause]

Comrades: Under our party's wise leadership, all the work teams in our country have traversed a glorious path of struggle in socialist construction. Our work teams have played a great role in accelerating socialist construction and have performed eye-dazzling feats by constantly upholding the guidance of the party and leader with loyalty, resolutely defending and implementing the party's policies, and effecting uninterrupted upsurge in production. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Just as the fighting power of a military outfit can become strong only when the small units, the grass-roots fighting units, have mighty fighting power, only when such grass-roots producing units as work teams and workshops are well organized and perform their duty well in plants and enterprises can the management of the enterprise be carried out smoothly.

The work teams are the grass-roots units of production and management, as well as the cell of the collective labor and life of the working masses who are remolding nature and creating material wealth. Only when the work teams make a good job of their work can they develop the production, correctly perform the overall enterprise management, and energetically accelerate the socialist economic construction.

Our party has constantly given great significance to the work done by the work teams in managing and running the plants and enterprises and in developing the national economy and has effected uninterrupted innovations in the economic construction by strengthening the work

teams and raising their role during each period of the revolution and construction and thereby vigorously organizing and mobilizing the revolutionary zeal and creative power of the working masses. [applause]

In order to provide a firm economic basis for an independent nation from the first period of the construction of the new fatherland after liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song vigorously built plants and enterprises; put forth the strengthening of infrastructural production units as an important issue in reconstructing and developing the people's economy; organized the work teams well and enhanced their role; and wisely led us to vigorously carry out the struggle to increase production and practice conservation in all work teams. [applause]

In various sectors of the people's economy the infrastructural combat units were firmly organized and the workers' collective labor struggle was vigorously carried out. By doing so, the whole nation was seething with an upsurge in production and a proud result was achieved in the construction of a new democratic fatherland. [applause]

Based on deeply having an insight of the new demands to develop our revolution and construct socialism, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the post-war period all the more rationally organized the work teams in the plants and enterprises and decisively strengthened its combat strength to vigorously organize and mobilize all the workers in the restoration and development of the people's economy and in carrying out the difficult and wide-ranged task in the basic construction of socialism.

By highly upholding the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all of our work teams and workers achieved unprecedented innovations and displayed labor exploits in carrying out restoration work after the war and in the socialist construction, and resolutely advocated and fulfilled the basic line of our party's economic construction.

The great role and combat strength of the work teams in our country's socialist construction were highly manifested during the great Chollima upswing period.

During the arduous period when our people were starting to carry out the five-year-plan, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth a revolutionary policy of accelerating to its utmost the socialist construction and roused all the workers in the heroic struggle to fulfill it. By doing so a brilliant history was unfolded in the great Chollima movement and the Chollima Work Team movement. [applause]

According to our party's wise leadership, the Chollima Work Team movement which was developed into a great mass movement reflected the consistent intention and seething patriotism of our workers who want to construct as quickly as possible a happy paradise for the people on this fatherland. Also this was a manifestation of our workers' extraordinary revolutionary enthusiasm and

infinite creative might who are firmly united around the party with one mind and one thought and are carrying out the struggle by sticking to it through thick and thin to fulfill our party's policy.

Based on the work team, the Chollima Work Team movement was a communistic mass great march movement which reformed the workers to have communist ideas and which roused collective heroism and collective innovation.

The beacon of the Chollima Work Team movement was launched by the Chinhungwon members of the work team of the Chollima Steel Complex who upheld the party by producing steel and received with all their heart the powerful teaching by the great leader who said that the nation can take a turn for the better if 10,000 tons of steel materials are produced. Therefore, this beacon started to spread as the infinite flame of the nation, thus thousands and tens of thousands of work teams in all sectors of the economic and cultural construction vigorously carried out this movement.

Therefore after about two years from the start of the Chollima Work Team movement, various work teams where more than 2 million workers are working participated in this movement. Among these, 4,958 work teams and work shops where some 125,000 workers are working received the honor of being the Chollima work team and the Chollima work shop. Also 55 work teams received the double honor of the Chollima work team. [applause]

All the work teams in the nation vigorously launched in the Chollima Work Team movement and millions of workers are vigorously moving forward with the spirit of riding the Chollima. By doing so unprecedented innovations occurred and miracles which the people of the world are surprised at were created in our country's socialist economic construction.

Our heroic working class and builders built blast furnaces with the capacity of 300,000 tons to 400,000 tons in less than one year; built the 80 km-long Kangye Railway in the short period of 75 days; built a large-scale modern vinylon plant on the barren land, where nothing existed, in only one year; and realized the great nature remaking project of irrigating 370,000 chongbos of farm land in only one year. Chollima riders at the first pit of the 13 June coal mine mined in the past 5,000 tons of coal per month at one coal cutting site. However, today, they have increased the production of coal to the level of 10,000 tons per month. Following this example, Chollima riders at (Sinchon) coal mine effected the new innovation of mining 15,000 tons of coal in one month. This innovation widely spread to all coal mines across the country. Chollima work teams and Chollima riders of [word indistinct], upholding and following the party's appeal urging people to boldly think and boldly practice, produced tractors, trucks, an 8-meter turning lathe, and 3,000-ton press forging with their own strength and own technology for the first time in our country. By waging a

(?heavy) machine tool-begets-machine tool movement they performed the exploits of producing more than 13,000 additional machine tools, surpassing the state's plan for one year.

The working class in the light industry sector, including workers at the Chollima work team of Pyongyang general textile plant, created the miracle of one worker taking care of more than 60 to 70 machines by waging a multiple-machine operations movement. Upholding and following the party's policy on combining central industries with local industries in the production of people's consumer goods, they also achieved the proud success of building more than 1,000 local industrial plants only in three to four months by mobilizing all available idle labor force and materials in the rural areas of the country. [applause]

Thanks to the great surge in socialist construction and through the Chollima Work Team movement, the industrial output of our country has guaranteed a growth spread of 30 to 40 percentage points or more annually. Grasping as their cardinal task the proper fulfillment of work with men, the proper fulfillment of work with equipment, facilities, and materials, and the proper fulfillment of work with (?books), as taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our work teams participating in the Chollima Work Team movement have actively struggled to work, learn, and live together in a communist manner, helping and leading each other in all sectors of production, technology, ideology, and culture.

Amid the furious flames of the Chollima Work Team movement our working class and working people were not only firmly armed with the revolutionary ideology of the respected and beloved leader and its embodiment—our party's policy, but also were more firmly united around the party. A collectivist spirit was highly displayed among them, and great changes were effected in people's ideological, mental, and moral features. Thus, the whole country became a great harmonious socialist family. [applause]

The great upsurge of socialist construction and the development of the Chollima Work Team movement in our country are the great victory of the mass line of our party which has surmounted all sorts of difficulties by trusting in the popular masses, by working, by relying on the popular masses, and by mobilizing the revolutionary zeal and creative power of the masses. Also, they have vigorously proven the correctness and invincible vitality of our party's policy of strengthening the basic units of production and construction, enhancing their combat capabilities, and, thus, effecting constant upsurges in socialist economic construction. [applause]

Despite their waging of the difficult struggle of carrying out national defense buildup and keeping abreast with economic construction, to cope with the aggravating maneuvers for aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists, our working class and all of our working people continued to effect great revolutionary upsurges in

socialist construction under the leadership of our party by strengthening and developing the Chollima Work Team movement. As a result, they brilliantly realized the historic task of socialist industrialization in the short period of only 14 years. [applause]

Entering the seventies our party, based on the summing-up of the historic victory won in the revolution and construction under the banner of the *chuche* idea, set forth the slogan of modeling the whole society after the *chuche* idea, more firmly built the *chuche*-oriented revolutionary force by accelerating the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—and thus, vigorously inspired the entire party and all of the people to effect a new upsurge in socialist construction.

The new developing stage of socialist construction in which the work of modeling the whole society after the *chuche* idea has come to the fore, called for a new struggle slogan and a new, higher form of mass movement. In particular, it called on work teams, infrastructural units, and broad segments of the masses to turn out in a new, higher form of mass movement under a new struggle slogan.

Our party set forth the militant slogans, "Ideology, technology, culture—all in accordance with the demands of *chuche*" and "Production, study, life—all in manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas" in conformity with the demands of the new developing stage of our revolution and inspired work teams and battle sites of all sectors of the national economy to vigorously wage the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. Thus, another powerful driving force has been provided in socialist construction.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is an all-people's mass movement which has strengthened and developed the Chollima Work Team movement to a new higher stage. The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a new mass movement which accelerates socialist construction to the maximum by organically linking and vigorously pushing ahead with the ideological reform work for the people and the collective innovation movement [*chiptanjok hyoksin undong*] in economic and cultural construction through the embodiment of the principles of swift battle, that is, ideological battle.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions rapidly expanded into all fields of socialist construction ever since its start. Plants and enterprises in all fields of the national economy vigorously waged the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions with a work team as a unit. Through the Chollima Work Team movement, a great turn was effected in the mental and moral features of our working people.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions which is being waged on the basis of the epochal progress achieved in socialist economic and cultural construction has led work teams to set forth higher goals

in their ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions, and thus has opened a wider path on which work teams can further enhance their combat functions and roles in socialist construction.

All work teams which turned out in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions consistently waged cultural reform work [*munhwa kaejo saop*] and a mass technological innovation movement, while firmly giving priority to the ideological reform work to foster the working people into *chuche* type communist revolutionaries. As a result, up to today since the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions began, some 3,200 work teams have won the honor of being the work team of the red flag of the three revolutions in the industrial sector alone and some 150 work teams have won the honor of receiving the red flag of the double three revolutions. Not only work teams, but also numerous work sites and plants have won the honor of the red flag of the three revolutions.

The policy of a swift battle set forth by the party has been brilliantly embodied amid the furious flames of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. As a result, the whole country seethes with the revolutionary spirit of the swift battle joined with the Chollima, and new revolutionary upsurges are being effected in all sectors of socialist construction. [applause]

The working class at Komdok mine complex which held aloft the first torch of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions lit by our party has effected a great innovation in the production of nonferrous metals, and its flames have spread into all sectors of the national economy.

Holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions, our brave builders have outstandingly built the large-type, long distance belt conveyor transport line in Ullyul mine, the 98 km long distance ore concentrate transport pipe at Kim Chaek iron complex, and the Ichon-Sepu Railway—which connects the East district and the West district of our country—as the great monumental edifices of the era of the Workers' Party.

Our brave builders doubled the capability of thermal power plants between 1970 and 1990 by accelerating large-scale thermal power plants. Thanks to the devoted labor struggle of our working class, the three technological revolutions task set forth at the fifth congress of the party was vigorously pushed ahead, the grand goal of the six-year plan in the industrial sector was fulfilled one year and four months ahead of schedule, and the industrial output of our country between 1970 and 1979 was increased by 15.9 percent annually. [applause]

The struggle of work teams and the working people throughout the country to achieve constant innovation and progress in socialist construction, upholding the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—was more furiously waged in the rewarding battle of the great march of the eighties to realize the grand program of socialist construction.

Our party mapped out an innovative great construction plan to carry out the *chuche*-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy, which had been put forward by the sixth party congress, in order to realize the 10-point long-term targets of socialist economic construction. Our party vigorously aroused all the party and all the people to create the speed of the 1980's.

The great construction work of the 1980's, which had been put forward by our party, was an honorable and worthwhile work to build monumental creations for the growth and prosperity of the fatherland and for the happiness of all generations.

Our working class and the entire working people, who cherished our party's high intention and farsighted plan to make the 1980's shine as the years of proud exploits in our country's socialist construction, confidently turned out as one in a great construction battle to create the velocity of the 1980's.

Our working class and working people have been continuously encouraged by the great construction plan mapped out by the party; highly displayed a collective heroism; created an innovation day by day; and thus successfully carried out enormous innovative constructions.

In the great construction struggle of the 1980's, a large number of work teams in key construction fields and builders upheld the flag of the creation of the 1980's velocity, displayed fortitude, and thus carried out construction tasks assigned to them by 200 percent and 300 percent, or by more than this, every day and every month.

They made a breakthrough in construction by proudly carrying out a difficult work construction. They effected brilliant exploits in safeguarding our party and in carrying out the party's great construction plan, by guaranteeing high construction speed and construction quality. [applause]

Under the energetic leadership of our party, the working class and builders in Komdok carried out a great and brave battle, creating the miracle of erecting the third ore dressing plant capable of screening 10 million tons of iron ore within a year. Builders in power stations displayed matchless heroism and constructed (Taechon) hydroelectric power station in our own style. They completed Wiwon power station construction, 17 March power station, and a third-stage construction, thus further consolidating the power base of the country.

Our working class and builders, tiding over tribulations and difficulties of all types, vigorously struggled. Thereby, they completed the second-stage expansion construction of Kim Chaek iron and steel complex and the No. 8 forgery construction. They energetically accelerated the expansion construction of Musan mine complex, thereby further strengthening the might of the metal industry of our country. [applause]

Our reliable young builders, with Mt. Paektu revolutionary spirit and Chollima spirit, displayed a collective heroism and performed a labor exploit of completing a northern railway construction, which is very important in developing the national transportation. They proudly displayed the indomitable fighting spirit and revolutionary spirit of our youths who have been brought up under the warm care of our party. [applause]

Our working class and the Korean People's Army [KPA] soldiers, who have firmly rallied themselves around the party and the leader, have continuously pushed ahead with progress and created innovation. They constructed Sohae lockgate, which is one of the greatest structures in the world, within a short period of five years, winning the world's admiration. They brilliantly completed Sangwon cement complex and the first-stage construction of Sunchon vinalon complex, and successfully accelerated the construction of Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex. In addition, they constructed not only numerous great monumental creations in Pyongyang City, including Kwangbok Street and May Day stadium, but also approximately 260 important construction programs within a short period. By so doing, they have changed the entire aspect of capital.

The great construction success, which is worthy of pride in the 1980's, can be effected only in our country where the leader and the party and the masses form a sociopolitical life and where they are united with one mind. In addition, this is a great victory, which our party have continuously glorified. Thus, this can be created only in the days of the WPK. [applause].

Our work teams in the 1980's effected brilliant successes in carrying out technological revolutionary tasks by burning the flame of the mass-oriented technological innovation campaign. Work teams displayed a collective command and creativeness in the various fields in the national economy, realizing the *chuche*-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy. They accelerated the technological transformation of the national economy and have effected a new upsurge in production by creating and introducing numerous technological innovations.

The blooming mill-rolling work teams of Chollima steel complex completed 60,000 tons of [word indistinct] capability in the postwar Chollima great upswing period. They technologically improved and modernized the blooming mills which produced 120,000 tons of steel, thereby increasing the production of steel to the level of 1 million tons.

(Chonjinho) work team members at 1211 hill of the first steel workshop at Chollima steel complex shortened their steel-making time, thereby increasing the steel production by 1.3 times.

Workers and technicians of Nagwon machine complex fought with the indomitable revolutionary spirit and militant spirit which were displayed by the 10 party members of Nagwon in the days of the fatherland

liberation war and in the days of postwar rehabilitation construction. By so doing, they brilliantly produced large oxygen separators with our own strength, our own technology, our own equipment, and our own facilities.

The working class of Yongsong machine general bureau, with firm determination and creative wisdom trained by the party, created the innovation of making a 10,000-ton press within a year or so. Thereby, they demonstrated our working class' burning loyalty to the party and the might of the chuche-oriented industry of our country. [applause]

Upholding the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—and the flag of the creation of the speed of the 1980's, numerous work teams of the various fields of the national economy continued to create technological innovation and effect upsurge in production. Thereby, they set an example as forerunners, who expedited the work of the 3d Seven-Year Plan.

As a brilliant success was effected in the great construction battle in the 1980's, the might of the chuche-oriented industry of our country has been matchlessly strengthened. Our socialist self-reliant national economy, which has been constructed through the embodiment of the chuche idea, has been changed into a firmer and more vital economy with inexhaustible potentials.

The rapid development of mining and power industries has enabled the bases of raw materials, fuel, and power to be further consolidated. The chuche of metal industry, chemical industry, building material industry, and machine industry has been further strengthened. The industries (?based on modern technology) have been further developed in various ways.

In light industry, the central industry and local industry have been further developed, thus providing the party with a firm base capable of thoroughly carrying out the policy of the light industry revolution and of smoothly meeting the people's increasing demand for people's consumer goods.

The great victories and successes which have been effected in the socialist construction under the tested leadership of our party are associated with the proud struggle achievements of the tens of thousands of Chollima Work Team movements, the work teams of the red flag of three revolutions, our all work teams, and the working people, who have brilliantly carried out assigned revolutionary tasks by displaying burning loyalty and high combat capability in all units and all outposts of economic and cultural constructions. [applause]

Together with the victorious advance of socialist construction in our country, our work teams have been strengthened and developed into more vigorous militant ranks.

All work teams grow up to be vigorous militant ranks of the revolutionary working class, which is steadfast politically and ideologically and which is firmly united organizationally. They also grow up to be a powerful militant group capable of successfully carrying out any difficult works for socialist economic construction.

All our work teams more firmly prepare themselves to be loyal ranks who cherish loyalty to the great leader and our party as a revolutionary faith; who defend and safeguard our party politically, ideologically, and with their lives under any storms and ordeal; who absolutely support our party's line and policy; and who devote everything to carrying out our party's line and policy. [applause]

Our work teams are brought into brilliant communist groups who sincerely work and struggle for the party, the leader, the fatherland, the people, society, and groups, while helping and leading each other with the collective principle, "One for all, all for one."

Our work teams have been strengthened and developed as worthwhile work sites where the working people can bring into full bloom independent and creative life to their hearts' content, and where they can display inexhaustible creative might.

In the work teams, our working people sincerely participate in the sacred work for the country and the people by devoting their energy and wisdom. By acquiring knowledge, technology, and skill and by training their creative capability in the process of worthwhile labors, they are being brought into reliable workers for socialist and communist construction.

The infinite loyalty to the party, which has been highly displayed among work teams, high consciousness as masters of labors, and their inexhaustible creative ability are a powerful guarantee making it possible for our work teams to carry out any difficult and enormous task. [applause]

Our work teams were firmly turned into infrastructural management units which are operated by the masses themselves with producer masses as the masters, in accordance with the demand of the Taean work system.

Our work teams are managed and operated by collective creativeness and wisdom of all members of work teams and the operation of work teams thoroughly has become the work of the masses themselves. All workers actively participate in work teams worthy of being masters of production and management, and are fully demonstrating their creative ability. The comradely unity and trait of cooperation are highly displayed among them.

Indeed, our work team has become an excellent communist school which educates the workers to make chuche-type communist figures through collective labor life and has become a mighty mass infrastructural management form enabling the workers to become genuine masters of economic management.

Our party strengthened the work team—an infrastructural unit in production and management—and educated the workers in a communist way with the work team as a stronghold, thus inspiring them to collective innovations. Our reality clearly shows that our party's consistent policy is a revolutionary policy which enabled the working popular masses to become the genuine masters of economic management by thoroughly embodying the revolutionary mass line in economic management and to fully demonstrate their creative might.

Great victory was won in socialist construction in our country and work teams have been strengthened and developed into powerful combat ranks in all domains of national economy. This is a result of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly expounded at an early date the position and mission of work teams in socialist economic construction and in enterprise management, and brightly elucidated the revolutionary tasks facing work teams in each time of socialist construction and implementation methods. Thus, he wisely led all work teams so that they can vigorously wage the economic construction battle by firmly defending their revolutionary outposts.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspired work teams throughout the country to the Chollima Work Team movement and encouraged them to endlessly glorify the proud history of the Chollima mass movement. He led them so that they effect ceaseless upsurges in all domains of socialist construction by registering constant innovations and continuous advance.

During the period of building a new fatherland and of fierce fatherland liberation war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constantly gave on-the-spot guidance throughout the entire course of postwar restoration work and socialist construction. In this course, he always visited work teams—infrastructural units in production—and met and discussed with heads of the work teams and workers. Assuming the meeting and discussion with them as a principle in his leadership, he understood the demand of the people from the demand of members of work teams, and regarded their demand as the basis for establishing the nation's strategic lines and policy.

By creating the *chuche* idea and the mass line, which is based on the *chuche* idea, the great leader established the Tae'an work system. Thus, he opened a genuine road for causing the masses, including work team members, to manage and operate the economy scientifically and reasonably as the masters of economic management.

In order to improve the management and operation of plant in compliance with the demand of the Tae'an work system, the great leader put forward a wise policy for regularization and standardization of enterprise management. In particular, he energetically led the people so

that they direct strength to regularizing and standardizing the management and operation of work teams.

The great leader stressed that to regularize the enterprise management, the rule on management of work teams—the infrastructural unit in production and management—and the rule of management of workshop should be properly formulated. Thus, he illuminated the direction and methods for preparing these rules. He not only reviewed the completed draft of rules many times but also held discussions with heads of plants, enterprises, workshops, and work teams. In addition, he corrected insufficient points in drafting rules and perfected them.

The great leader established the educational system for regularizing the enterprise management and at the same time organized a school for the heads of work teams. Thus, he saw to it that heads of work teams are educated in such a systematic manner as to combine the theoretical education and practical education. By further developing this system, he even established the system of reeducating the heads of work teams in party schools in the city and county.

The rule of managing work teams and the educational system for heads of work teams provided by the respected leader are unique and unprecedented in industrial management and in the history of education. They have become mighty means for vigorously accelerating socialist economic construction by enhancing the role of heads of work teams and by improving the operation of work teams and overall enterprise management.

Our party offered wise policies to strengthen the combat capability of the work team—the infrastructural unit in production and construction—and to enhance the role of the work teams' leaders. Thus, our party energetically led all work teams so that they further improved economic management and operations and tenaciously defended and implemented the party's economic policy.

Our party saw to it that the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions was waged according to the demand of the new stage of revolutionary development. Our party inspired the work teams across the country and all workers to implement the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—and to carry out the gigantic struggle for the great socialist economic construction. Our party also saw to it that the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions was waged more vigorously in close connection with various mass movements, including the movement to follow and learn from revolutionary heroes and the movement of loyalty to create model machines by learning from No. 26 lathe.

Our party created at an early date the daily production and financial summing-up system, which is a unique mass enterprise management system of our own style implemented by the work team as a unit. Thus, our party effected a great turning point in enterprise management and operation. [applause]

The daily production and financial summing-up system enabled the producing masses to sum up the results of their production each day according to financial management regulations. This system also enabled one to evaluate the production activities of one's group and each group member by combining political and moral incentive with material incentive. This system made one constantly improve enterprise management based on creative opinions of the masses. Thus, it enabled one to more thoroughly implement the Taean work system and to epocally enhance the standard of overall enterprise management and operation.

Our party saw to it that all work teams vigorously waged the exemplary work team movement for production increases and conservation in accordance with the demand of the developing realities for effecting a new great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction through maximum production increases and maximum conservation.

The exemplary work team movement for production increases and conservation inspired all work teams to intensify the struggle for production increases and conservation and spurred a broad range of the masses to rise in the struggle to create the pace of the 1990's by effectively utilizing the existing economic foundation. This movement enabled all domains and all units in the national economy to manage the nation's household more frugally and to effect a new upsurge in the socialist economic construction. [applause]

Our party took wise steps for the guiding functionaries in the economic sector to learn from the working class by going to work teams in plants and enterprises and obtaining practical experience. Our party saw to it that the guiding functionaries in the economic sector discipline themselves in a revolutionary manner and further enhance the work teams' role and functions by actively helping these teams.

Our party always treasured achievements made by the work teams and highly appraised them. Our party brought forward a number of work team heads and team members as labor heroes and as unheralded heroes, and showed parental benevolence to all of them. [applause]

Indeed, thanks to the wise leadership and warm care of the great leader and dear comrade leader, our work teams could register labor exploits in all domains of the national economy and wage a glorious and valuable struggle. Thus, they have grown into reliable infrastructural combat ranks capable of more vigorously pushing ahead with socialist construction. [applause]

On this significant occasion, I extend the greatest honor and deepest thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, who created the immortal *chuche* idea at an early date and illuminated the bright path for socialist and communist construction, who established the most advanced and superior socialism of our own style on this land with outstanding and tested leadership, and who is leading our people's

advance movement toward socialism and communism along the road of constant upsurges and brilliant victory, and to dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, along with the boundless admiration and ardent loyalty from the participants in this meeting, from the heads of work teams throughout the country, and from all workers. [applause and shouts of unidentified slogans]

Comrades: Today, we have the honorable task of vigorously carrying out the general onward march of the 1990's and making greater upsurges in socialist economic construction, thus victoriously advancing the *chuche* revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: With the spirit of struggle and confidence, we must deal with the turbulent trend of history with initiative and fly the banner of victory on a new higher peak of the socialist construction of the 1990's filled with hope. Accelerating the general onward march of the 1990's, thus making greater upsurges in socialist economic construction, is an urgent demand in the development of the revolution and socialist construction today. While upholding the banner of the *chuche* idea under our party's leadership, our people have won great victories along the socialist road and accelerated the vigorous march. In hearty response to the party's call, we must continuously march, struggle, and march again to conquer a new higher peak in the socialist construction of the 1990's. Only when we accelerate the general march of the 1990's, thus making new greater upsurges in socialist economic construction, will we be able to more highly display the superiority of the popular masses-centered socialism of our own style in economic and cultural sectors and all other sectors of the people's lives. Only then will we be able to cause decisive turns in the struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism and hasten the cause of reunifying the fatherland, the nation's greatest earnest desire. [applause]

Today we are building socialism amid a fierce confrontation with imperialism. The imperialists are kicking up every maneuver to obliterate socialism and are directing the spearheads of their attack against our country, which is marching forward under the uplifted banner of socialism. We turned a misfortune into a blessing in the 1950's by crushing, with the might of the solid unity and cohesion of our party and people and in all the people's grand *chollima* march, the unprecedented anticommunist commotions and reactionary offensives by the imperialists and their running dogs and by bringing great turns in socialist construction. Likewise, we must crush the antisocialist offensives and anti-Republic maneuvers that the imperialists and reactionaries of all sorts are again frantically kicking up today in the early 1990's with the invincible might of our single-minded unity among the leader, the party, and the masses. We must do this with new great revolutionary upsurges in socialist construction and we must victoriously cultivate the wider and brighter future road of our revolution and construction. [applause]

Today, our might has been further strengthened politically, ideologically, materially, and technologically even more than in the 1950's. We must more vigorously accelerate the general march of the 1990's with the spirit of struggle filled with confidence and a very high revolutionary fervor.

Our central task for today's socialist economic construction is to concentrate our energy on fulfilling the grand-scale goal of the Third Seven-Year Plan. The Third Seven-Year Plan is the direction of our attack on which we must concentrate our firepower in carrying out socialist economic construction. It is an important peak that we must conquer first in our general onward march of the 1990's. By fulfilling the Third Seven-Year Plan in two years or so, we must further strengthen the country's economic power, epochally improve the people's lives, and build a strong basis for fulfilling the higher long-range goal of the next stage.

Most important in making new upsurges in socialist economic construction and completing the Third Seven-Year Plan is to normalize production on a high level in all sectors of the people's economy. Normalizing production on a high level is a necessary demand for socialist economic construction. It is a firm guarantee for mobilizing and utilizing the massive productive potential of our country's self-reliant economy to the utmost in endlessly making upsurges in production and rapidly improving the people's lives.

We must bring innovations in the leading sectors of the people's economy to normalize production on a high level and vigorously accelerate socialist economic construction. Basic to fully displaying the potential of the existing economic basis, making upsurges in all the sectors of the people's economy, and strengthening the might of the self-reliant national economy is to firmly give priority to the mining industry, the power industry, and railway transportation and to rapidly develop the metal industry.

The flames of innovation should be raised first of all in the coal industry sector. All the working people in the coal industry sector should vigorously advance, standing at the head of the grand march of socialism and holding aloft the banner of the creation of the pace of the 1990's. [applause]

The coal industry sector should give priority to surveying, tunneling, and stripping; should accelerate pit construction; and thus should create more coal cutting sites. It should also realize the comprehensive mechanization of coal cutting work and should introduce advanced coal cutting methods. Thus, it should epochally increase coal production.

The mining industry sector should effect a new upsurge in production by holding aloft the banner of creating the pace of the 1990's.

Infinitely encouraged by the warm hand of our party and under the enthusiastic support from the whole country

today, the working class of Musan and Komdok who are infinitely loyal to the party and the leader have produced unprecedented innovations in the tunnel ends of Cholsanbong and Kumkol in the northern district, thereby opening a breakthrough for the general march of the 1990's. In the mining industry sector, the Musan mine complex and the Komdok mine complex should continue to concentrate efforts on effecting an upsurge in production, and all mines under these mine complexes should further increase the speed of tunneling, stripping, and pit construction and should introduce large and modern mining facilities and equipment. Thus, they should epochally increase the production of various kinds of minerals, including iron ore and zinc.

In the power industry sector, the existing thermal power plants should operate all generating facilities at full capacity through the proper conduct of repair, maintenance, and readjustment work. Hydroelectric power plants should effectively utilize water and produce more electricity by raising the efficiency of the watermill. The construction of more new hydroelectric and thermal power plants should be more vigorously accelerated so that the demands for electricity in various sectors of the national economy can be smoothly guaranteed.

Railway transportation is the artery of the country and a leading sector of the national economy. In the railway transportation sector, the repair, maintenance, and readjustment of the existing transportation facilities should be further strengthened; the turnaround time should be reduced to the maximum; the hardness of rails should be increased; and the production of (eight-axle) electric locomotives and 100-ton freight cars should be increased so as to accelerate the introduction of a heavy-duty railway. The three-transport policy of concentrated transport, containerized transport, and joint transport should be thoroughly implemented. The organization and command of railway transport should be improved. Discipline should be strengthened in all units of railway transport. The 5.18 no-accident, on-time, and traction-standard-surpassing movement should be vigorously waged. Thus, a new turn should be effected in railway transport. Along with this, innovations should be effected in the land and sea transport sectors in order to further increase the transportation by trucks and ships.

Further increasing the production of steel and iron materials by effecting an innovation in the metal industry sector is an important task in rapidly developing the country's overall economy. All metal plants should improve the technical management of the existing metallurgical furnaces and rolling equipment, should further develop iron and steel manufacturing technology using our own fuel and raw materials, should more properly perfect production processes, and thus should epochally increase the production of iron and steel materials.

To vigorously accelerate the grand march of socialism, it is imperative to effect innovations in the machine industry sector, the electronics industry sector, the

chemical industry sector, the building materials industry sector, other industry sectors, and all sectors of the national economy. The machine industry sector and the electronics and automation industry sectors should effectively utilize the existing production foundation and should rapidly increase the production of various types of production machinery, automation elements, and electronic instruments required for the modernization of the national economy by introducing modern science and technology, including electronics.

In the chemical industry sector, all chemical plants should regularize production at a high level and should give priority to the production of such basic chemical products as carbides, caustic soda, and sodium carbonate through the technological improvement of chemical facilities and the acceleration of their modernization. At the same time, chemical plants should decisively increase the production of various types of chemical products, including chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, chemical fibers, and synthetic resins.

The building materials industry sector should produce more kinds of building materials, including cement, by effectively utilizing the existing building materials production facilities. In the forestry industry sector, more forests should be created and new forest lands should be actively exploited and preserved so as to further increase the production of logs.

To rapidly develop light industry so as to increase the production of people's consumer goods and, thus, to constantly improve the people's living is precisely not only our party's consistent policy, but is also one of the cardinal tasks of socialist economic construction at present. By upholding the party's policy of carrying out the revolution in light industry, all light industry plants should regularize production at a high level; should epochally increase the production of cloth, knitted clothes, various kinds of daily necessities, and various kinds of processed foodstuffs; and should increase the overall quality of light industrial products. Thus, all light industry plants should effect a great turn in the production of people's consumer goods. [applause]

The local industry sector should firmly build its own raw material bases and should fully mobilize and utilize all available reserves and potential so as to produce more valuable and good-quality consumer goods. All sectors should enhance the role of the work shops and work teams producing the necessities of life and should actively organize the 3 August people's consumer goods production. Thus, we should have the necessities of life pour out everywhere.

In the marine product industry sector, a scientific fishing system in conformity with variable ocean conditions should be established and active fishing operations should be waged to catch more fish. Aquaculture should be carried out on a large scale. Thus, a new innovation should be effected in the production of marine products.

Vigorously waging the great construction battle on a continuous basis is an important task to achieve the high goal of the Third Seven-Year Plan and to further strengthen the might of the self-reliant national economy. This year, by upholding the great leader's teaching and by waging the battle of loyalty for its implementation our working class has performed the heroic exploits of brilliantly completing in about one month the large and difficult project of replacing the production facilities in Hungnam fertilizer complex with large and modern ones. Builders in Pyongyang city and soldiers of the People's Army—who turned out in the construction of Tongil Street, upholding the grand capital construction plan of our party—have already built 30,000 modern housing units last year and are effecting constant and unprecedented innovations and upsurges in housing construction this year, too.

These facts clearly show that our working class and the working people have cherished in their hearts the slogan, "What the party decides, we will do," as their faith and are outstandingly putting it into action. [applause]

Our working class and builders should vigorously continue large-scale construction projects with such spirit and vigor and should accelerate major plant construction projects such as the construction of Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex, the construction of the 9 October general plant of the Hwanghae iron and steel complex, the expansion project of the 8 February vinalon complex, and the construction of power plants. Builders in Pyongyang city and soldiers of the People's Army should more vigorously push ahead with the Tongil street construction with the support of the entire party, the whole country, and all of the people and, thus, should achieve the goal of constructing 50,000 housing units without fail. Thereby, they should highly display the might of *chuche* Korea and the revolutionary mettle and spirit of our people. [applause]

Along with Pyongyang City, we should also build more dwellings in local cities and rural areas, too. As cities and rural villages are built in a more modern style, the urban management sector should improve the management of buildings and facilities, should properly maintain trees along the streets in cities, should build more parks and public recreation areas, and should assiduously build and maintain streets and villages. Thus, we should provide a better living environment for the working people.

In the communications sector, we should accelerate the modernization of communications equipment and facilities so as to more smoothly guarantee communications.

To effect a new upsurge in socialist construction in socialist economic construction it is imperative to more firmly organize work teams and to decisively strengthen their combat capability.

The prevailing situation and the broad task of socialist construction that we are faced with today demand that the role and combat capability of work teams, the

infrastructural unit of management, be enhanced higher than ever before. Work teams are the foundation for the working people's group activities in which they work, study, and live together. Our working people are cultivated and brought up into communist ideology through the collective and organized life in their respective work teams. They grow up to be reliable pillars of socialist construction by cultivating their creative abilities.

Our working people wage productive activity with the work team as a unit and participate in enterprise management through work teams. Production begins in work teams, and its completion, as well, is achieved in work teams. All management work at plants and enterprises is realized through work teams. The work team is actually the foundation for communist indoctrination which cultivates the independent ideology and consciousness of the working people and enhances their creative ability. It is also the basic battle unit in which the activity of the working masses as the masters of the management of the economy is realized. Therefore, only when work teams display high combat capability and create innovation and miracle can innovation and upsurge be effected in plants and enterprises and a great revolutionary upsurge be effected throughout the whole country.

All innovation movements in our country began from the work teams of plants and enterprises and have developed with the work team as a foundation. Whenever the party has asked, our heroic working class and working people have unanimously risen up and performed the proud exploits of effecting collective innovations with the work team as their base, thereby making the breakthrough of socialist construction and effecting a great revolutionary upsurge. [applause]

Today our party appeals to work teams across the country to effect another new revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction, just as the Chollima work teams registered great reforms and upsurges by effecting a great revolutionary upswing during the difficult postwar period by upholding the decisions of the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee in December 1956. [applause]

The slogan, "Let us vigorously display the militant might of the work team in the grand advance movement of the nineties!" is the militant slogan which the work teams throughout the country should endlessly uphold.

All of our work teams should more firmly organize their ranks by upholding the party's appeal and should thoroughly implement the demand of the Taean work system by enhancing their combat capabilities. Thus, they should vigorously demonstrate the might and superiority of popular mass-centered socialism of our own style in all domains of economic construction and of the people's life by effecting a great new upsurge in production. [applause]

In order for the work teams to display their combat capabilities in socialist construction, all work teams should vigorously wage the three revolutions—

ideological, technological and cultural. The three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—are the general line in socialist and communist construction and are an essential method for realizing the chuche-orientation of the entire society.

The work teams should, above all, advance by regarding the work of giving priority to the ideological revolution—the work with man—as the essential task. To carry out political and ideological preparations of work team groups is a decisive factor for ensuring the lofty success in a work team's work and is a basic source for its militant might.

By giving priority to ideological revolution, the work team should become a group of chuche-type communist revolutionaries who render loyalty and filial piety to the party and to the leader by firmly arming themselves with the chuche idea—our party's revolutionary ideology—and by thoroughly establishing the chuche ideological system.

The chuche idea created by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great revolutionary idea which regards man as the master of the world for the first time in history and which scientifically expounds the path for the popular masses—the main force of history—to realize their independence. This is a great guiding idea for our party.

It is the life and supreme task of work teams to firmly arm themselves with the great chuche idea and with our party's policy, the embodiment of the chuche idea.

The work team should become the combat ranks of loyal fighters who safeguard, as they would their own eyes, the unity and cohesion between the party, which takes the leader as its center, and the people; and who tenaciously struggle to defend and protect the party and the leader politically, ideologically, and at the risk of their lives at any time or place.

The loyalty and filial piety of work team groups to the party and to the leader should be displayed in the practical struggle to carry out the party's lines and policies. All of our work teams should demonstrate the sense of endless devotion and sacrifice by cherishing the firm faith that "what the party decides, we will do" and a fighting spirit. Thus, they should become loyal groups with firm revolutionary traits to accomplish the party's lines and policies to the end. [applause]

It is one of important demands for making the work teams into revolutionary groups and for strengthening their combat capabilities to encourage the work teams to highly display the collectivist spirit.

The socialist and communist society is based on collectivism. Only when the collectivist spirit is highly displayed based on the genuine superiority of socialism, can one successfully build socialism.

The work teams should encourage all workers to always think of the interest of the group first before thinking of

individuals, and to struggle by dedicating their lives to their society and group and to the prosperity and development of their fatherland.

The work teams should strengthen the collectivist life and political and organizational life by opposing individualism and egoism that are contrary to our party's revolutionary ideas. By accelerating revolutionization and working classification, all work team members should help and lead each other based on the principle, "One for all and all for one!" Thus, they should fully demonstrate the comradely unity in which they struggle together and the fine custom of cooperation.

Vigorously waging the technological revolution is one of the important tasks of work teams. The socialist economic construction can be called a technological revolution. The development of production based on scientific and technological development has become a basic trend of economic development in our era.

The work team is an important unit constituting the infrastructure for carrying out the technological revolution. Only when the technological revolution is vigorously waged in the work team can overall technological development of the national economy be made and can production be constantly developed.

The work team should highly display collectivist wisdom and creativeness in carrying out the technological revolution. Thus, the work team should constantly innovate technology and create new technology.

The work teams should direct strength to innovating and modernizing facilities by holding high the beacon of technological innovations. All work teams should innovate old and outdated mechanical facilities into convenient, efficient, and modern ones. They should actively push ahead with the mechanization and automation of the production process, as well as the introduction of robot and computer systems, in accordance with the demand for the development of modern science and technology.

To constantly upgrade technological and economic standards is one of the important tasks in the technological revolution which the work teams should resolve. All of the work teams should actively introduce new technology and advanced working methods and vigorously wage the technological innovation movement to create new standards and new records. Thus, they should decisively improve overall technological and economic standards.

In order for one to accelerate the technological revolution, one should inspire all work team members to advance in the mass technological innovation movement. The work teams should encourage their members to always ponder technological development from the position of being the very persons in charge of and the masters of carrying out the technological revolution. The work teams should also inspire their members to actively put forward new technological innovation plans,

including inventions, creative designs, and rationalization plans so that all of them become innovators and creators of new technology.

In order for one to vigorously wage the technological innovation movement and to develop production, one should upgrade the work team members' standard of technology and skills. The work teams should strengthen the study of technology and should conduct the exercise of their skills. All work team members should actively strive to learn new technology and new skills to constantly upgrade the standard of their technology and skills. By systematically increasing the number of skilled workers' contests, they should produce workers with a high-level skills.

The work teams should properly carry out tasks of the cultural revolution. The important task facing work teams in carrying out the cultural revolution is to implement the party's policy for upgrading the workers' technological and cultural standard by properly carrying out the work of obtaining knowledge from books and the intellectualization of the entire society.

The work teams should wage the movement to like books and to read more books by upholding the party's slogan, "The entire party, all the people and the entire army should study!" Thus, they should establish the revolutionary outlook on study while working and work while studying so that all work team members grow to be part of an intellectualized group with approximately the knowledge of a college graduate.

The work teams should vigorously wage the struggle to establish tidiness in production and in life. All work teams should maintain cleanliness in their work sites and surroundings in a modern and orderly manner so as to make the inside of plant just like the royal court [kungjong] and outside of plant just like a park.

The work teams should thoroughly remove various old and outdated life styles and customs among work team members, and should establish a sound and cultured socialist life style.

At the same time, the work teams should see to it that the workers actively participate in cultural and art activities and in mass athletic works so that all of them have rich cultural knowledge and skills, as well as physical health, and live in a cultured and optimistic manner.

Managing and operating the work teams according to the demand of the great Taean work system are a most important guarantee for enhancing the role and functions of work teams in economic management and for promoting their combat capabilities. [applause and shouting of unidentifiable slogans]

The Taean work system is a chuche-oriented economic management formula which implements the mass line under the collective leadership of party committees and which manages and operates the economy in a scientific and reasonable manner.

The Taean work system—the chuche-type economic management formula of our own style—enables the popular masses to actually exercise their rights as the masters in economic management, to fulfill their responsibility and role as the masters, and to manage and operate the economy in a scientific and reasonable manner by excellently embodying the rules in the socialist economy and the principle in economic management.

The practical experience in our country's socialist economic construction clearly proves that the Taean work system is the most superior economic management formula corresponding to the original nature of the socialist system and that there is no better economic management system than the Taean work system in resolving the problems of the socialist economic management. [applause]

We must thoroughly implement the Taean work system requirements in work teams—the basic unit of production and management in plants and enterprises—thus further improving and strengthening their management and operation. Most important to managing and operating work teams is ensuring that they are popularly managed and operated under the guidance of party organizations based upon the work team members' collective will. Ensuring that work teams are popularly managed and operated under the guidance of party organizations based upon the work team members' collective will is one of the basic ways to implement the party's mass line in economic management, thus making the producer masses realistic masters of economic management.

To ensure that work teams are popularly managed and operated by the collective will of their members, collectivism must be strengthened by work teams under the guidance of party organizations. Strengthening collectivism will ensure that work teams are managed and operated in compliance with the collective will and demand of their members, that the producer masses participate in economic management as masters, and that their creative capability is fully displayed.

All the work teams must strengthen collective consultations to ensure that the political consciousness of all their members is raised and that their creative might and wisdom are fully mobilized, thus successfully solving all the problems facing the work teams.

As the Taean work system demands, work team management and operation are thoroughly planned, organized, regularized, and standardized. Planning is an absolute requirement for the socialist planned economy and modernized mass production and is a valuable work that determines production and the management and operation of enterprises. To successfully carry out production and management, they must correctly map out plans in compliance with the demand of our people's line on

unified and detailed planning and carry out all their production-, management-, and operation-related activities according to the plans.

Work teams must collectively discuss plans with their members and fully consider their demands and creative ideas to ensure that plans become truly those of all the work team members and that all the work team members display a high sense of responsibility and positive creativity. Work teams must quantitatively and qualitatively carry out tasks of production without fail and thoroughly carry out the organizing of production and managing of facilities, material, and work force to yield economic achievements.

Work teams must give priority to preparations for production and technological preparations, carefully assign jobs to each person and machine, and concretely assign jobs to carry out collective production according to the schedule, in particular. Work teams must correctly inspect, maintain, and repair facilities, and all the work team members must carefully maintain, fully acquaint themselves with, and skillfully operate machines to ensure that they all operate at full capacity. At the same time, work teams must properly store and conserve state-supplied materials and positively wage a struggle to produce and build more by using less material by systematically decreasing material consumption standards.

Also, work teams must ensure that labor organizations hold a chuche-oriented view on labor, correctly organize labor, and strengthen discipline in labor to completely utilize the 480-minute work period, and positively wage a struggle to establish the spirit of socialist labor activity.

All work teams must effectively carry out production, management, and operation, thoroughly establish order and discipline, ensure that the masses highly display their creative energy and wisdom, and normalize production on a high level, thus fulfilling plans by the day, month, and quarter and by the indicators.

To improve and strengthen the activities of work teams, we must vigorously wage a struggle to regularize and standardize their management and operation. Regularizing and standardizing economic management is a powerful way to improve the management and operation of enterprises in compliance with the Taean work system and the collective nature of a socialist society. Work teams must regularize production activities in compliance with established regulations, establish and thoroughly adhere to firm order in management and operation, and correctly implement the requirements of the Taean work system. All work teams must more vigorously wage a struggle to regularize production, management, and operation according to the work team management regulations provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

The daily production and financial summation system must be thoroughly implemented to improve and strengthen the management and operation of work teams

in compliance with the Taean work system requirements. Practical experiences prove that the daily production and financial summation system, which our party created, is an incomparably superior mass-oriented enterprise management system with great vitality that vigorously accelerates the struggle to increase production and conserve in all sectors and units of the people's economy. It makes producer masses masters in the management of enterprises as required by the Taean work system and makes them fulfill their duty and role as masters. [applause]

All work teams must further strengthen, deepen, and develop this production and financial summation system, whose justness and superiority have been proven by practical experiences, to ensure that the management and operation of enterprises are the work of the masses themselves and that the superiority of the Taean work system is displayed more highly.

An important task for work teams in all sectors of the people's economy is to further strengthen the struggle to increase production and conserve and decisively improve the quality of products and buildings. The might of the Taean work system and the level of the management and operation of work teams and their combat capability must be proven by actual achievements in construction.

Today, our country's socialist self-reliant national economy has great potential for production, and there are abundant reserves in our people's economy. In hearty response to the decision of the 17th Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee, the work teams of all sectors of the people's economy must carefully organize production, construction, management, and operation in each unit and guardpost, and thus vigorously wage a struggle to thoroughly remove all sorts of instances of waste and find and mobilize internal reserves to the utmost.

All work teams must set practical goals for increasing production and for conserving and must mobilize the enthusiasm and creativity of their members by vigorously carrying out political work and by carefully carrying out organizational work, thus establishing the spirit of fulfilling set goals without fail. At the same time, all sectors of production and construction must concentrate on the task of enhancing the quality of products and buildings. Enhancing the quality of products and buildings is an absolute and urgent demand for achieving our country's economic development and improving the people's living. Also, great reserves for removing waste and conserving labor and material can be found in doing so. All work teams must know that the quality of products will be determined by work teams and their combatants, must strictly abide by technological procedures and standard operational methods at each work process and guardpost that they are assigned to, and must responsibly and sincerely carry out work processes and operations of equipment to thoroughly guarantee the required quality of products. In this way, they must

bring about great turns in improving the quality of coal, ores, plant facilities, machines, people's consumer goods, and all other industrial goods and must make all structures under construction more brilliant edifices that will last thousands of years.

To score new revolutionary upsurges in socialist construction, work teams across the country must vigorously conduct a mass movement. [applause]

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has pointed out: A mass movement is a powerful way to organize and mobilize the broad strata of masses in heroic feats and collective innovations and a powerful means to score endless upsurges in socialist economic construction.

The dear leader has mobilized our workers' revolutionary enthusiasm and positive creativity and achieved brilliant victories in socialist economic construction by conducting various forms of mass movements in each era of revolution and construction. [applause]

If we organize well and vigorously carry out the mass movement, we can easily carry out our revolutionary tasks no matter how massive and difficult they may be. The movement to win the red flags of the three revolutions is a mass movement to educate and remodel people in a communist style and accelerate socialist economic construction by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural. Work teams across the country must further raise the flames of the three revolutions and substantially carry out this movement to make great progress in all sectors of socialist construction.

All work teams should uphold the party's slogan "Let us all live and struggle heroically" and actively conduct the movement to learn from the example of the unheralded heroes so that everyone can have the honor of the unheralded hero and unheralded person of merit in today's powerful struggle.

At the same time, the work teams of all sectors of the people's economy should vigorously conduct mass movements of various types, such as the movement to create a loyal model machine unit learning from No. 26 lathe and the model produce-more and save-more work team movement, in order to make the entire country further seethe with new collective innovations and with the march of the nineties.

The youth work team movement is a form of the collective labor struggle for the youth to play a vanguard role in production and construction. We should increase youth work teams and enhance their quality in all sectors of the people's economy, in plants, and in enterprises so that the vanguard role of youth work teams can be enhanced in the struggle to normalize production and to create the speed of the nineties.

To improve the management and operation of the work team and to increase its combat strength, we should enhance the role of heads of the work teams. The head of

the work team is the main commanding functionary who guides the team members while engaged in production and is charged with, organizes, and conducts the managerial and operational work of the work team. The head of the work team is compared to the head of the family. Just as the head of the family should play an important role in accelerating the revolutionization of the family and lead a good family life, so the head of the work team should carry out his important role to lead the team members and properly manage and operate the work team.

Very great is our party's confidence in and expectation of the heads of the work teams all over the country who organize and operate the work of the work team while directly engaging in production labor and who are waging a devoted struggle to become loyal and dutiful children to the party and the leader. [applause]

The heads of the work teams of all sectors of the people's economy should be deeply aware of the heavy duty and honorable mission to the party and the people, and should conduct a vigorous struggle to improve and intensify the management and operation of the work team under the guidance of the party organizations so as to effect a continuous upsurge in socialist economic construction.

The heads of the work teams should persistently keep up the tasks of the three revolutions movement—ideological, technological, and cultural; carry out the work with men and the political work well; thoroughly establish the chuche ideological system in the work team, efficiently carry out economic and technological work such as production organization, facility management, materials management, and labor management; manage the work team's economic life assiduously and methodically; and establish the revolutionary attitude and order so that they can successfully carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned to the work teams.

The heads of the work teams should be responsible for the role of production worker and for the management and operation of the work team and at the same time fulfill their role as the main leading functionary who organizes and conducts management and operation. The head of the work team should not carry out the role as only a worker, adhering only to the implementation of the production task he himself is assigned to, nor should he conduct only the work of managing and operating the work team. The head of the work team should directly carry out the most important part of the production and the difficult and demanding work, and at the same time guide the work processes of all the members of the work team, and lead the team members setting examples and leading by showing rather than by telling in all aspects—production, studies, and life.

At the same time, the heads of the work teams should always take good care of the work and the lives of the members of the work team, correct the shortcomings they find, teach what the team members do not know,

actively help them in their difficulties, and sincerely solve the problems arising in their lives, so that the work team overflows with revolutionary unity and with the ethos of comradeship.

To improve the management and operation of the work team, we should decisively strengthen guidance for the work teams in the plants and enterprises. If the plants and enterprises fail to carry out the guidance to the work teams, they cannot specifically understand and grasp the production status of the production site, nor can they set up the correct economic and technological measure in conformity with the producing masses' demands and the prevailing conditions, nor can they efficiently carry out the management and operation of the overall production, management, and operation of the plants and enterprises.

Leading functionaries in plants and enterprises should basically adhere to guiding the lower echelons and work teams, should strengthen work, not only with chiefs of work shops and but also with chiefs of work teams, and should always teach and help them in all fields.

All functionaries in plants and enterprises should make it a rule to go down to work teams and to mix with workers who personally manage machines, should listen to their demands and opinions, and should responsibly settle in a timely manner problems arising in the production and management of work teams.

In addition, when committees and ministries guide plants and enterprises, they should always go down to work teams—the infrastructural units of production—to settle problems that arise and to take measures designed to increase production.

In order to vigorously accelerate the general advance campaign of the 1990's and to effect a new upsurge in socialist economic construction, we should loyally uphold the party's leadership. [applause]

The WPK is the organizer and guide for all the victories of our people. The leadership of the WPK is the life of our revolution. Without the party's leadership, the Korean revolution and the victory of socialist cause is inconceivable. The growth and prosperity of our fatherland and the happy life of our life are also inconceivable.

Work teams and all the working people throughout the country should further rally themselves around our party, should be infinitely loyal to the party's leadership, should follow the road put forward by the great party, and should indomitably fight on to complete the cause of the chuche-oriented revolution. [applause]

The cause of our revolution is just. The socialism of our own style centering on the popular masses is invincible. [applause]

No one in the world can block the magnificent advance of our people, who have upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song leading the Korean revolution to the road of

victory at the van of the revolution and who have confidently followed socialism under the leadership of our great party. [applause]

Upholding the banner of the chuche idea, our people will victoriously complete the cause of socialism and the cause of the chuche-oriented revolution under the glorious leadership of our great party. By so doing, they will brilliantly carry out their honorable missions for the times and for history. [applause]

Let us all rally around the party Central Committee with the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as its head, and let us all vigorously fight on to achieve victory in the cause of socialism and to expedite the independent reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. [applause]

Long live the glorious WPK, organizer and guide of all victories of the Korean people. [applause and slogans]

South Korea

Seoul, Pyongyang Gain Separate Admission to UN

Foreign Minister's Speech

SK1809003091 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
18 Sep 91 p 1

[Text] New York (Korean Press Corps)—South and North Korea finally became members of the United Nations at the 46th General Assembly session Wednesday morning (KST) [Korean Standard Time].

In his acceptance speech, Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok declared that the Cold War confrontation is ending on the Korean peninsula with both Koreas' simultaneous admission to the world body.

"The solemn declaration of both Koreas to accept the obligations under the U.N. Charter attests to the fact that the Cold War structure which has dominated the Korean peninsula for more than four decades is now undergoing fundamental changes," Yi said.

"This is a very meaningful day for the Korean people. The Republic of Korea, which came into existence under the auspices of the United Nations 43 years ago, is now entering a new era as a U.N. member state. As our road has been a long and difficult one, we may well mark this occasion with special emotion."

It took 42 years for South Korea to become a full U.N. member after first applying for membership in 1949.

The president of the General Assembly declared both Koreas as new U.N. members after a recommendation for their admission was accepted by acclamation at the afternoon session of the General Assembly 3 p.m. Tuesday (4 a.m. Wednesday KST).

Foreign Minister Yi, Ambassador to U.N. No Chang-hui and four other South Korean officials sitting at reserved seats on the right side of the platform were led by U.N. Chief of Protocol Aly Teymour to their new seats on the first row.

Micronesia, Marshall Islands, and the three Baltic republics, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, were also accepted as new U.N. members, thus increasing its total number to 166. North Korea became the 160th member and South Korea, the 161st in accordance with the English alphabetical order of official names of the two countries.

After the delegates of the other newly admitted countries were seated, the General Assembly president made a brief speech congratulating their admission. U.S. Amb. Thomas Pickering and representatives of five other countries made similar speeches.

North Korean First Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu gave his address first and South Korean Foreign Minister Yi followed.

"The admission of the Republic of Korea comes at a time when the United Nations is playing a central role in the formation of a new international order, and will definitely help accelerate the ongoing process of global rapprochement. We heartily embrace the opportunity to join the United Nations at this important juncture in history and to undertake challenging new responsibilities as a U.N. member state," said Yi.

He also said that the parallel membership of both Koreas will certainly open a new chapter in inter-Korean relations by providing another important channel for dialogue and exchanges.

North, South Officials on Admission

OW1709162791 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1207 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Report on interview with Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the DPRK Workers' Party of Korea, in Pyongyang, and Kim Hak-chun, ROK presidential aide, in Seoul, by unidentified NHK reporter in Tokyo; date not given; from the "NHK News 21" program—recorded; in Korean with Japanese translation in subtitles; following from the Korean]

[Text] Decision To Join UN

[Kim Hak-chun] With the simultaneous admission of the two Koreas to the UN, the Korean peninsula faces a very new and significant phase in which it can move toward peaceful unification. North Korea has asserted that simultaneous admission of the two Koreas to the UN will perpetuate divisions on the Korean peninsula and is a betrayal of the Korean people. We believe, however, that their assertion is illogical because in order to unify the two Koreas, we must recognize the reality on the Korean peninsula.

[Kim Yong-sun] We have proposed that the two Koreas be admitted to the UN with a single seat instead of by unilateral admission of either of the two Koreas. We have also proposed talks to discuss this issue. We have thus made sincere efforts. Nevertheless, in a situation in which the South Korean side tries to gain unilateral admission to the UN against the people's will, our people are concerned that important national matters might be discussed in a biased way. Our people hope that we will join the UN at the same time as South Korea and will conduct activities aimed at creating a favorable climate for the unification of the two Koreas. In response to the people's hopes, we have decided to join the UN.

[Kim Hak-chun] I believe that the most important factor is changes in international politics. The Soviet Union and China have previously opposed South Korea's unilateral admission to the UN. Early this year, however, the Soviet Union promised to support South Korea's unilateral admission to the world body, and China has suggested that it would not exercise its veto power. North Korea is well aware of this point. I believe that North Korea, faced with this situation, has decided to join the international body at the same time as South Korea.

[Kim Yong-sun] Our people will not allow any foreign pressures in the matter of settling Korean issues or in continuing an international climate which seeks to perpetuate the existence of two Koreas on the Korean peninsula. Hence, the issue of joining the world body is linked to our people's will.

Will North Korea Change?

[Kim Hak-chun] In North Korea, only Kim Il-song can decide on changes in his line; no one can make these decisions. Therefore, Kim Il-song is expected to greatly change his line while he retains power and charisma. Such changes would seek to stabilize a future regime headed by Kim Chong-il. From this perspective, I believe that North Korea will seek many changes in the next few years and during the remainder of Kim Il-song's lifetime.

[Kim Yong-sun] I think that changes in the Soviet Union and East Europe nations are internal issues for those nations. Our socialism has been chosen, pursued, and built by our people. Therefore, I think that we will construct our socialism after a fashion wherein our people's wishes are met. We will vigorously advance our socialism in compliance with the guidance of the Great Leader Kim Il-song and the Dear Leader Kim Chong-il.

Nuclear Issue on Korean Peninsula

[Kim Hak-chun] North Korea is developing nuclear weapons. This poses a serious threat not only to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula, but to Northeast Asia and all of Asia. Therefore, I believe that the international community should exercise its influence on North Korea and urge her, through various channels, to give up on its plans to develop nuclear weapons.

[Kim Yong-sun] We maintain that we have neither the intention nor the capability to develop nuclear weapons. The United States, which possesses nuclear weapons, should not demand that nuclear inspections be unilaterally conducted in our nation, which has no nuclear weapons. We also maintain that the existence of 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea be made public and that nuclear inspections be conducted on those nuclear weapons.

Scenario for Unification

In order to speed our fatherland's unification, we plan to propose that peace be secured on the Korean peninsula and that the two Koreas reduce their troops. We have proposed that the two Koreas adopt a declaration of non-aggression. We also have proposed to the United States that the truce accord be replaced with a peace treaty. To speed unification, we have to decide on a correct method for unification. We have proposed that unification be realized by forming a federal government based on one state, one nation, two systems, and two governments.

[Kim Hak-chun] At present, there are 10 million displaced people on the Korean peninsula. We are pained by this. They want to know if the families from which they are separated are alive. Although South and North Korea remain separated, they cannot even exchange letters. Therefore, we have proposed to North Korea that a basic treaty be concluded between the two Koreas to remove distrust, restore trust, exchange visits, and promote trade.

Bush, Kaifu Send Congratulations

*SK1809084891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0827 GMT
18 Sep 91*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP)—U.S. President George Bush and Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu sent personal letters to President No Tae-u on Wednesday, congratulating South Korea on its formal admission into the United Nations.

Bush said he anticipated having talks with No in New York during No's visit to the United Nations next week and revealed his plan to visit South Korea as well as Japan and Australia in November, a presidential spokesman said.

Kaifu praised No for his leadership in achieving the long-awaited admission of South and North Korea into the world body. He expressed the hope that joint U.N. membership would lead to improved inter-Korean dialogue and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Parties Welcome Entry

*SK1709121991 Seoul YONHAP in English 1142 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) and the opposition Democratic Party (DP) on Tuesday welcomed South and North Korea's simultaneous entry into the United Nations.

"It would not only invigorate and help diversify our roles in the international community but also contribute to a structural shift in the relations between Seoul and Pyongyang from confrontation to coexistence system," said DLP spokesman Pak Hui-tae in a statement.

Pak said South and North Korea should from now on strive to ease tension, expand joint efforts for common interests and pay more attention to the creation of an atmosphere favorable for unification.

DP spokesman No Mu-hyon issued a statement welcoming the U.N. entry as a real delight for the Koreans and all other peace-loving people on the earth.

"We are convinced it would help liquidate an intransigent enmity of the Korean people brewed up during the cold war era and contribute to the world peace in the 21st century," No said.

Prerequisites for the peaceful national unification are a peace accord between Seoul and Pyongyang, non-aggression pact and recovery of confidence through arms reduction, he added.

Kim Il-song Said In Favor of No Tae-u Meeting

*SK1809022091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT
18 Sep 91*

[Text] United Nations, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu said Tuesday that North Korean President Kim Il-song hoped to hold summit talks with South Korean President No Tae-u, but he could not say when.

"President Kim Il-song also hopes to hold a South-North Korean summit. But as for the date, I can't tell at the moment," Kang told South Korean and Japanese reporters hours after North and South Korea were admitted to the United Nations.

"There is no reason why the summit leaders of South and North can't meet now that we, direct parties to the Korean war, have been admitted to the United Nations and recognized as legitimate governments in the international community."

No has repeatedly proposed an inter-Korean summit, but it is the first time North Korea has responded positively through such a high-ranking official.

Kang said the two Koreas' entry into the world body had created "an environment advantageous to the reunification of the fatherland" but the separate presence should not be permanent.

North Korea's joining would also be helpful to improving its relations with the United States and with Japan, he said.

"We hope our admission will contribute to improving relations with the United States. We can discuss with the United States the pull-out of American troops in South Korea," he said.

Touching on South Korean-proposed inter-Korean foreign ministers talks, Kang said his government was positive about the talks too and would discuss it with South Korean officials after Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam arrived in New York on Sept. 27.

Asked the impact of U.N. admission on inter-Korean relations, he said: "South-North dialogue will take place in Seoul and in Pyongyang. Here, the two sides will have to deal with matters of mutual cooperation at the United Nations and reunification-oriented subjects."

In a speech accepting North Korea's U.N. membership, Kang called on U.N. member nations to show a keen interest in, and render positive support for, reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Hailing the United Nations for making tremendous achievements in promoting world peace and security, and friendship and cooperation among world nations, he said his country's admission was believed to bring about good prospects for a new start of relations between Pyongyang and the world organization.

Mineral, Energy Trade With North Increases

*SK1409030591 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
14 Sep 91 p 8*

[Text] South Korea brought in \$28 million worth of energy resources from North Korea during the first six months of this year, according to a report submitted to the National Assembly by the Energy-Resources Ministry yesterday.

The volume represents a more than five-fold jump from the \$4.9 million of energy resources that Seoul brought in for the whole of last year from the North.

The report said energy resources accounted for nearly 70 percent of South's total import of merchandise from the North during the first half.

Zinc ingots topped the list of energy resources at \$18 million, followed by gold (\$6.9 million) and anthracite coal (\$1.6 million).

Seoul has been bringing in North Korean goods including energy and mineral resources since 1988 via third countries but the trade format changed to direct barter trade recently.

Ministry officials said South and North Korea are supplementary with each other in exchanges of energy and mineral resources, predicting a continuing growth in merchandise trade between Seoul and Pyongyang.

North Delegate Discusses IAEA Accord Signing

*SK1809031591 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
13 Sep 91 p 4*

[Interview with O Chang-nim, North Korean delegate to the Board of Governors meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency, by reporter Kang Sung-tae in Vienna—date not given]

[Text] [Kang Sung-tae] I heard that the IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] had approved a draft agreement. When are you going to sign it?

[O Chang-nim] It will depend on circumstances and conditions. First of all, the issue of the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea should be resolved.

[Kang] Do you mean that you are not going to conclude the agreement if the United States does not withdraw its nuclear weapons from South Korea?

[O Chang-nim] I did not mean that I would not sign it. I believe that the nuclear weapons will be withdrawn from South Korea.

[Kang] Do you mean that there is no change in the pledge to sign the agreement and to implement it?

[O Chang-nim] That's right, but this will depend on the U.S. attitude.

[Kang] Delegate Chin Chung-kuk, I think, said in June that he would accept the signing and inspection unconditionally. What do you think of this?

[O Chang-nim] He also demanded that the United States take a corresponding step. The United States, however, has taken no positive step up to now. We have gone through the procedures as promised.

[Kang] In the ROK-U.S. security consultative meeting held in August, the United States, I think, said that it would sincerely consider withdrawing nuclear weapons from South Korea. What do you think of this?

[O Chang-nim] I think it should take a specific step.

[Kang] Are you going to delay the signing of the agreement even though it creates an obstacle to establishing diplomatic relations with Japan?

[O Chang-nim] The signing of the nuclear safeguards agreement has nothing to do with the talks between the DPRK and Japan on establishing diplomatic relations. If the nuclear inspection is repeatedly mentioned, a great many difficulties will be created in the talks.

[Kang] The United States said it would authorize South Korea to deal with the issue of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula. What do you think of this?

[O Chang-nim] It depends on whether the South Korean Government has an independent will. If it has an independent will, I think, the issue will be resolved by compromise between the North and the South.

[Kang] In conclusion, may I interpret the resolution adopted at the current meeting of the Board of Governors as the "decisive obstacle" to signing the agreement.

[O Chang-nim] If such obstacles are constantly created in the future, we have no alternative but to work out corresponding measures. If the creating of obstacles continues, this may be a decisive hindrance. If the current resolution were not adopted at the meeting, our attitude would have been different too.

Friendship Association With Vietnam Inaugurated

*SK1709133391 Seoul YONHAP in English 1305 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—A private-level Korea-Vietnam friendship association was inaugurated in Seoul Tuesday in a founding ceremony held with 70 promoters from several walks of life attending.

The association will promote private-level economic exchanges, training of invited Vietnamese skilled workers and academic exchange programs, said Pak Song-kun, acting president of the association.

Pak, an advisor to Seoul's Castle & Rock Engineering Consulting Co., said his association signed on July 24 a memorandum on bilateral cooperation with the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations, which is chaired by Mrs. Guyen Thi Binh, chairwoman of the Vietnamese National Assembly Foreign Affairs Subcommittee.

Firm Establishes Automobile Plant in Vietnam

*SK1409025891 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
14 Sep 91 p 8*

[Text] Saeil Heavy Industrial Co. has established an automobile factory in Vietnam and will soon produce commercial vehicles, industry sources said yesterday.

Saeil, a subsidiary of the Tongil Group, set up Mekong Corp., the first automaker in Vietnam, in a joint venture with the Vietnamese government through locally-incorporated subsidiaries in Japan and the Philippines.

Saeil put up 70 percent of the 36.6 million U.S. dollars and the Vietnamese government 30 percent, but used its overseas arms because Vietnam does not permit direct Korean investment, the sources said.

The company built an assembly plant in Ho Chi Minh City on 6,000 pyong (19,800 square meters) and has plans to construct additional plants in other Vietnamese cities such as Hanoi.

Expanded Ports for North, Soviet Trade Planned

*SK1809062891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0517 GMT
18 Sep 91*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP)—The government plans to expand cargo facilities in the ports of Kunsan-Janghang and Inchon on the west coast and Tonghae on the east coast to cope with increasing trade with North Korea, China and the Soviet Union, the Korea Maritime and Port Administration [KMPA] said Tuesday.

The government is to spend 87.3 billion won (120 million U.S. dollars) in Tonghae, a future trade center with North Korea and the Soviet Union, to make it a port capable of handling 10 million tons of cargo a year by 2005.

In addition, 625.5 billion won will be invested in Kunsan-Janghang on the estuary of the Kum River by 2011 to build cargo facilities with 22 million tons capacity, according to KMPA.

Inchon will additionally have a 5 million-ton capacity by 1993 at a cost of 73 billion won.

Kim Tae-chung Departs for Moscow Visit

*SK1809010891 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
18 Sep 91 p 1*

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, co-leader of the Democratic Party, left yesterday for Moscow for a four-day visit at the invitation of a former Soviet foreign minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

He is scheduled to meet Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev today and Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin on Thursday to discuss ways of stepping up ties between the two countries.

Kim is the first major South Korean politician to have talks with the Soviet leaders after the failed coup late last month.

He will then fly to New York to hear President No Tae-u deliver a speech to the United Nations General Assembly on Sept. 24, marking Korea's admission to the world body.

Despite his participation in the UN session, he will not attend a lunch to be given by No for 30 Korean delegates to the UN event, nor his reception for Koreans residing in New York. Kim will instead hold another function for them in a bid to show off his independent political status.

Kim Yong-sam Leaves for Visit to Tokyo, UN

*SK1809071491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0658 GMT
18 Sep 91*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, embarked on a visit to Japan and the United Nations headquarters on Wednesday.

While in Japan Sept. 18-21, Kim is to discuss mutual concerns between the two countries with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, Tokyo-side chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentary Union Noboru Takeshita and other political leaders.

He and his entourage will leave for New York on Saturday to join President No Tae-u, who will deliver a speech to the United Nations General Assembly on Sept. 24.

Kim and his party are scheduled to return Sept. 27.

Han Chang-sik Named Ambassador to Singapore

*SK1609030691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT
16 Sep 91*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP)—Han Chang-sik, international economic research chief at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS), was named ambassador to Singapore on Monday. Han replaces Amb. Kim Song-chin, who has been reassigned to the Foreign Ministry.

Son Myong-hyon, a research commissioner in IFANS, was named to replace Han.

Han, 58, is a graduate of the law college of Seoul National University and served as counsellor in Rome and Beirut, minister in Brussels and Tokyo and ambassador to the Sudan.

Police Accidentally Kill Passerby at Demonstration

*SK1809011791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0102 GMT
18 Sep 91*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (OANA-YONHAP)—A police officer accidentally shot a passer-by dead Tuesday [17 September] night while trying to drive away student demonstrators from Seoul National University who were storming his police box.

Han Kuk-won, 27, a graduate student, was passing 110 meters across the street from Shillim-dong police box in southwestern Seoul at around 10:30 P.M. as some 100 students were demonstrating.

The fatal bullet was traced to Lt. Cho Tong-pu, who fired six shots into the air with his .38-caliber revolver when he and his men were cornered by the students who were attacking with firebombs. The demonstration was largely to protest against the relocation of a police station near their school.

Han, a Ph.D. student at Seoul National University, was on his way home with his wife, Son Yun-kyong. They had just got out of a taxi as the road was blocked by the demonstration and were walking past the scene, witnesses said.

Kim Wan-ki said he saw Han fall to the ground immediately after he heard two shots from the police box. Han was struck in his left chest and was declared dead on arrival at a nearby hospital. Han's wife said he was looking behind him when he was struck.

Lt. Cho and Pyon Tu-hwan fled to the back of the police box and seven other policemen escaped to the roof when the protesters charged in with firebombs around 10 P.M.

Investigators said the police fought back with tear gas. Cho and Pyon fired two blank shots each before Cho fired four live rounds, they said.

Protesters grew to over 1,000 as news of Han's death hit the streets. Violent clashes continued well past 2 A.M., and students kept overnight vigil at the hospital where Han's body was taken.

The police are investigating the circumstances under which Lt. Cho was forced to shoot and if he overstepped the boundary of self-defense as a police officer.

Opposition Blames Government

SK1809084191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0826 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP)—The government wants to quickly calm the storm over the fatal police shooting of a bystander during a demonstration Tuesday, but the opposition Democratic Party [DP] has taken the pugnacious position that the incident was "not an accidental killing but violence by government power."

Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, in a meeting with Home Minister Yi Sang-yeon, directed Wednesday that police issue a public apology for the shooting, conduct an exhaustive investigation into it and then act on the results of that investigation.

The government will punish not only the police lieutenant who fired the shot that killed the innocent passerby but those in the police command if it is confirmed that the officer fired his revolver in violation of police regulations, a senior government official said.

The official said the death of the graduate student was as shocking as the death in April of Kang Kyung-tae, but the situation was different.

Kang, a Myungji University freshman, was beaten to death by riot police troopers while trying to flee the scene of a demonstration, but the death of Han Kuk-won was an accident because the officer was acting in self-defense while under attack, he said.

The prosecution will make a separate investigation into the incident to determine whether the officer used excessive force in self-defense.

The prosecution will investigate whether Lt. Chon Tong-pu, the police substation chief who shot the onlooker dead, followed safety regulations on the use of firearms laid out in the policemen's duty execution law.

If the officer broke the law, the prosecution will indict him on a charge of negligence resulting in death.

Prosecutor Chu Ho-kyung, who investigated the scene of the shooting, said an autopsy was necessary to get at the truth.

The Democratic Party is expected to raise the issue in the National Assembly, which recently began an inspection of the government.

The opposition party said it would make a thorough investigation of its own during the inspection.

The ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] has decided to apologize to the people and urge the government to investigate the incident and map out ways to prevent a recurrence.

DP spokesman No Mu-hyon said in a statement that Han's death was not an accident but a "consequence of the violence of law enforcement in which students and youths were killed or injured since the government declared war on crime."

The DP decided in a meeting chaired by co-leader Yi Ki-taek to change the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee's inspection of provincial agencies into an inspection of the Home Ministry and the National Police Administration, but the DLP is against it because inspection of central government agencies is scheduled for next week.

No Tae-u Urges Curbing Unethical Behavior

SK1709052091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0458 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u Tuesday instructed the government to resolutely counter a variety of irregularities being committed by people in leading social positions and called on the country's leaders to employ every method possible to restore social ethics.

Flaunting vacation homes and luxurious overseas trips are destroying people's will to work and breaking up social and economic ethics, No said while presiding over a meeting of audit and inspection. On hand at the meeting held at the presidential office were the prime minister, the deputy premier-economic planning minister, the justice and home affairs ministers.

Police, auditing and tax administration chiefs also were called into the meeting.

No's instructions follow massive media reports that have been exposing vacation homes owned by business leaders, illegal purchase of green belt plots and forest land for personal use, and people who go on expensive shopping sprees abroad.

"The government efforts to rectify the situation is not paying off," the president said.

"The people who commit these violations are guilty, but so are government officials who neglected their responsibility of preventing such acts," No said.

"The government leaders must put their job on the line in making sure that such illegal activities are stopped. Laws should be changed if they cannot properly punish the government officials who neglect this duty," he said.

Unearned income is the major cause of overcontamination, the president said, ordering a thorough probe on income taxes and unrelenting penalty for any tax evasion.

While stressing the need for frugality campaign through civilian organizations, he warned that such campaign must not cause any misunderstanding with other countries that South Korea is simply trying to restrict imports.

Harsh Terms Sought for Students 'Mobbing' Premier

SK1609140691 Seoul YONHAP in English 1316 GMT 16 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP)—A Seoul district prosecutor demanded Monday jail terms of five to seven years for five university students who were accused of mobbing Prime Minister Chong Won-sik in June on campus.

"What an anti-ethical, inhuman and anti-intellectual behavior it was for the students to mob a professor who came to give the last lecture," said prosecutor Pak Tae-kyu in his final statement in a trial. "It is unpardonable for a group of hundreds to assault a person, pelting with eggs and flour."

Chong, a former professor, was kicked, punched and humiliated by student activists when he visited Hanguk University of Foreign Studies in June to give his last pedagogic lecture.

Pak Kwang-yol, to whom a seven years' imprisonment was demanded, denied to give any other response to the prosecutor's statement than accusing the police of distorting the real intention of the students. He said he and his colleagues were simply punishing an official who had sacked hundreds of teachers of the National Teachers' Union.

Tougher Entry Screening To Curb Illegals Planned

SK1609023691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0116 GMT 16 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP)—South Korea will strengthen entry checks for people from 12 Southeast Asian nations and will seek to provide accommodation for illegal foreigners, the Prime Minister's Office said Monday.

The immigration control law will be revised to increase the penalty for working in violation of visa status or for hiring an alien without the proper documentation, the Prime Minister's Office said in a report to the National Assembly Administration Committee.

The number of foreigners employed without working visas has increased in recent years, the office said.

Ethnic Koreans will be no exception to the tougher punishment, the office said. Ethnic Koreans from China often bring in herb medicines and sell them on downtown streets in Seoul or take jobs without work permits.

As nationals of 12 Southeast Asian nations form the mainstream of illegal workers, travelers from those countries will be under closer scrutiny in regard to the purpose of their visit, duration of stay, possession of return tickets, means of support, and whether they have relatives here.

Inter-ministerial surveillance teams will conduct surprise checks on foreigners' boarding houses.

During the first eight months of this year, 1,091 foreigners were found to be illegally employed in Korea. Among the various nations represented, the Philippines accounted more than half (665), followed by Sri Lanka (142), Pakistan (54), Nepal (47), the United States (29) and Japan (20). Most (1,011) were employed as unskilled laborers.

Eighteen were deported, 277 were asked to leave Korea and 796 were notified that they were illegally employed.

In 1989, illegally employed foreigners numbered 450, and in 1990, 1,198.

Plan To Relieve Labor Shortage Announced

SK1409024391 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Sep 91 p 2

[Text] The government yesterday announced a package of steps to relieve the current acute shortage of manpower, including allowing more foreign trainees in domestic industries.

The package, announced by Labor Minister Choe Pyong-yol following a meeting of cabinet officials related to labor affairs, also includes a plan to build a large number of nurseries near industrial factories to utilize the labor of housewives.

He said small-and medium-sized companies are now short of 300,000 workers.

To ease the shortage of manpower, he said it is desirable that housewives, the aged and handicapped persons be given jobs.

According to him, 1.3 million housewives, 150,000 elderly people and 150,000 handicapped are willing to work.

To help housewives work in factories, Choe said, the government and private companies will build day-care centers in areas where many factories are located.

"A number of day-care facilities will be built next year," said the minister, adding the money will come from the national coffer and private firms.

He said the government originally planned to build 50-odd nurseries in 1992.

Saying that many females, both married and unmarried, work in "unproductive service sectors," he stressed the government will conduct more tax audits on expensive bars and saloons to keep them from prospering.

"The service businesses in Kangnam, southern Seoul, will be targeted first," he said.

Choe said the government is not considering the "import" of foreign workers, but will encourage qualified companies to bring in more foreign trainees.

Companies, which have ties with foreign firms through investments or technology transfers, will be allowed to recruit foreigners as trainees within the maximum of 5 percent of their total work force, he said.

Currently, the number of foreign trainees is limited to one percent.

The minister said the administration will give priority to those in their 50s or above in recruiting for simple and less strenuous jobs like janitors, cleaners, gardeners and ticket agents.

Minister Choe said the labor shortage has hit small-and medium-sized firms hard and some of them have stopped their assembly lines.

He said 250,000 high school graduates and 200,000 college graduates are now without regular jobs.

The problem is that they do not want to be factory workers, but want to work in service sectors, he said.

Banks Increase Foreign Borrowing

*SK1809030991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT
18 Sep 91*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP)—South Korea's widening current account deficit has pushed banks to borrow more money from abroad at higher interest rates, the Bank of Korea said Wednesday.

Banks here had borrowed 6.34 billion dollars this year as of the end of August, up 5.4-fold from the same period a year earlier, the central bank said in a report to the National Assembly.

They were charged libor plus 0.47 percent, compared with 0.02 percent last year, it said. Libor is the London interbank offered rate.

Long-term loans, 12 months and more, accounted for 3.45 billion dollars and short-term loans for 2.88 billion dollars, up 94.6 percent over the same period last year, it said.

Seoul-based commercial banks introduced 3.26 billion dollars. State-run organizations such as Korea Development Bank, Korea Long-Term Credit Bank and the Export-Import Bank of Korea borrowed 2.42 billion dollars, and Seoul branches of foreign banks introduced 130 million dollars.

Korea Development Bank borrowed 1.45 billion dollars, the Export-Import Bank of Korea 796 million dollars, Korea Foreign Exchange Bank 627 million dollars, and Hanil Bank 552 million dollars.

*** Gap Between Government's Budget, Spending**

*912C0276A Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
14 Jul 91 p 7*

[Article by reporter Yu Sok-ki: "Investment Is Urgently Needed, but 15 Trillion Won in Resources Is Lacking"]

[Text] On the 13th the Blue House's indirect social capital investment planning group released the shocking results of its study that showed that an astronomical 39 trillion won in capital investments is required from now until 1996.

The planning group estimated that 8 trillion won in indirect capital investments must be made each year. This represents an almost three-fold increase of the 2.6 trillion won that will be invested this year.

However, citizens from all over the country are currently suffering from traffic jams and industries nationwide are unable to be competitive due to a shortage of maritime port facilities, airports, railroad lines and navigable waterways. No one can refute the planning group's finding.

The problem lies in how the government is going to provide this enormous amount of money.

According to this group of planning analysts, current estimates are that indirect social capital investment next year will increase more than 30 percent over this year's figure of 2.6 trillion won, after 1993 there will be a 20 percent increase, and all of these increases combined will total only 24 trillion won.

The remaining 15 trillion won (3 trillion won per year) can be supplied through the sale of government bonds, public loans, private capital investment and user fees.

Under current economic conditions private industrial companies have suffered from a lack in funds and unstable prices resulting from an expanding national budget make it unlikely that they will be able to provide the needed 15 trillion won.

Actually, the planning group's proposal to extend investments into a variety of fields is not an unreasonable one.

They estimate that 8.2 million automobiles will be produced in 1996, an increase of 800,000 cars each year over this year's figure of 3,390,000 automobiles. The amount of material transported last year totalled 700 million tons and this is expected to increase to 1 billion tons by 1996.

According to estimates, the nation had 21,300 km of improved roads that will increase 80 percent by 1996 for a total of 39,000 km of improved roads. This total will be made up of a 450 km increase in new express highways and a 2,500 km increase in national roads. With this level of planned expansion, one cannot expect current problems with traffic jams to get better since the number of automobiles will double.

The holding capacity of port facilities will increase 20 percent each year and will reach a total capacity of 1,000,020,000,000 [figure as published] tons in 1996, however, the handling capabilities will be reduced by half—from last year's figure of 51 million tons to 25 million tons in 1996.

One must pay attention to how these increases will be financed. Planned road expansion alone will cost 18.5

trillion won without taking into consideration increases in the cost of land, materials and labor.

The planning group suggests that needed capital can be obtained from those who benefit from the facilities through highway tolls, loading and unloading fees at ports and rental charges at airports. Electricity is a necessity for all citizens and electricity in Korea costs a little over half what it costs in Japan, and loading/unloading fees at port facilities are one-third of those charged in Japan and Taiwan.

The planning group insists that there must be an improvement in the procedures used during the creation of an enterprise and the way property for the business is purchased. Land for large construction projects will be purchased three to four years before actual construction begins and will be financed through bonds. Currently, paying for land is difficult because construction costs are rising and the amount of initial capital investment for new businesses is expected to increase 30-40 percent per year.

This, combined with the implementation of an autonomous local governmental system, will provide protection from the following types of adversity: local citizen opposition to the location of national works such as dams and power plants; excessive numbers of public promises for local improvements during elections; and frequent revisions of improvement plans. Therefore, local self-governing bodies (cities and towns) will establish five-year plans to prevent the waste of the national government's capital investments.

These types of investment programs designed by the planning group require a large amount of capital and will disadvantage some citizens (because of the expropriation of land). Therefore, support from citizens is essential if these planned programs are going to succeed. Progress made in this area is being watched closely.

Burma**Officials Meet on Measures To Restart Plant**

*BK1609112591 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 15 Sep 91*

[Excerpts] Major General Tun U, secretary-2 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], and a party arrived by helicopter at the Kyaw Zwa No. 3 Fertilizer Factory in Myede Township at 1350 on 15 September. [passage omitted]

Later, the secretary-2 and his party held a meeting with factory officials at the general manager's meeting hall to discuss measures needed for the resumption of factory operations. Addressing the meeting, Maj. Gen. Tun U invited those present to give their best and most practical suggestions on how to make the factory resume full operations and production beginning 15 October.

Next, U Maung Maung, deputy general manager for production, explained the natural gas and electricity needs for operations to resume at the factory. Later, U Thaung Sein, chief engineer of the Myanmar [Burma] Electrical Power Enterprise; Brigadier General Maung Maung, chairman of the Central Committee for regulating and reducing commodity prices and for the smooth flow and distribution of commodities; U Hlaing Myint Than, managing director of the Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise; and Naval Commander Thein Tun, special officer attached to the Ministry of Energy, discussed the needs for factory operations. [passage omitted]

After that, Maj. Gen. Tun U proceeded to the Kyaw Zwa fertilizer factory conference hall to meet the workers. [passage omitted]

He said he would like to take the opportunity to explain the socioeconomic and political conditions in the nation. We, the Defense Services, took charge of the state responsibilities because the country was about to disintegrate during the 1988 crisis. Everyone knows that we have been working around the clock, tirelessly and relentlessly, to restore stability in the political, administrative, economic, social, and other fields.

We have been able to reach a peace agreement with eight armed organizations which had fought the government for many years, and have been putting in dynamic and enthusiastic efforts through sheer goodwill for the development of the border regions.

Those people who do not want to see a stable situation in the country and those big countries that wish to become masters have been attacking us by spreading all sorts of rumors to destroy our nation. For us, we will never adopt masters become willing to become disciples. Anyone who commits aggression against us will be crushed.

In accordance with the changing political situation, we have transformed the socialist economy into a market economy and have permitted a free trading system;

however, prices have been spiralling and are unstable because of those selfish and greedy traders whose only priority is to make a profit.

Although it is not the main responsibility of the state, the state has been carrying out relief programs so that public service personnel and the people will not face difficulties in an unsettled interim period like now.

The year 1992 will be called the year of the economy, and efforts will be made to ensure economic development. We have been going around states and divisions and factories and coordinating comprehensive, all-out economic efforts.

Since our country is an agricultural country, we must bring agriculture together with mechanized farming and work efficiently. The reason that we have been urging cultivating agriculture and breeding livestock on all available land, including virgin and fallow land, is because we want a strong basis for the development of economic undertakings in 1992. Our country is rich in natural resources and will become developed if we strive hard and work dynamically.

Today, we are beginning to see good prospects in our oil exploration work being done under joint ventures with overseas organizations. It is essential for the responsible officials and personnel at the factory to work with patriotism, nationalism, and courage as well as through the spirit of cooperation so that the Kyaw Zwa factory will resume operations and production of the fertilizer that is vitally needed for the agricultural programs in the year of the economy. [passage omitted]

Development Committee To Publish Evening Paper

*BK1709035491 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] The first coordination meeting of experts and departmental authorities on the publication of THE MYODAW [CITY] EVENING NEWSPAPER to be published by the Yangon [Rangoon] City Development Committee [YCDC] was held at 1030 at Conference Room No. 1 of the city mayor of the YCDC.

It was attended by U Ko Lay, mayor of Yangon; U Kyaw Win, joint secretary; U Hla Pe, committee member; departmental heads; and specially invited experts and departmental officials.

The evening newspaper of the YCDC will be published soon and it will carry news related to city development activities, trade and economic news, social news, as well as television and entertainment programs, and personal and commercial classified advertisements.

Electoral Panel Explains Work on Final Report

*BK1709094991 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Announcement No. 966 of the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections, dated 16 September 1991]

[Text] Subject: Report to the people by the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections regarding progress of its work on submission of the final report of the commission.

1. The Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections drew up the draft of the People's Assembly Elections Law for use in the multiparty democratic general elections in the Union of Myanmar [Burma] after studying the past constitutions and electoral laws of the state as well as electoral laws practised by other countries. The draft of the People's Assembly General Elections Law contains the following tasks:

- A. Work related to elections;
- B. Decision on submissions of the electoral tribunals;
- C. Scrutiny of election expenses;

2. The draft election law mentioned above was made public together with clarifications and advice from public and political parties. Most of the advice received by the commission was related to electoral procedures and People's Assembly representatives. After receiving the advice the committee made necessary changes.

3. No advice relating to scrutiny of election expenses was received. Therefore, the commission included the provisions on scrutiny of electoral expenses in the final draft and submitted it to the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC]. The People's Assembly Election Law submitted by the commission was enacted as Law No. 14/89 by the SLORC on 31 May 1989.

4. Exercising the rights under Article 81 of the People's Assembly Election Law, this commission enacted the People's Assembly Election rules. The following persons or organizations are to discharge their assigned duties in accordance with these rules:

- A. The electorate;
- B. The State Law and Order Restoration Council—the Defense Services;
- C. The commission and subcommissions, polling booth officers, and members of the polling booths;
- D. People's Assembly candidates;

5. It has been found that the electorate has discharged their duty of casting their vote in accordance with the election law and rules on 27 May 1990 at the multiparty democratic general elections.

6. The SLORC—the Defense Services—had held as pledged the free and fair multiparty democratic general elections—the fourth of its four major tasks. Although multiparty democratic general elections—the fourth task—were to be held after fully discharging the first,

second, and third tasks contained in SLORC Announcement No. 1/88 issued on 18 September 1988, multiparty democratic general elections were held according to the pledge in advance, in order to ensure the smooth transition from one party system to a multiparty system, and to enable the public to gain experience.

Although there were no dangers for the life of the electorate and candidates during the elections, there was some loss of life among members of the Defense Services who were defending against destructive elements. The multiparty democratic general elections were free and fair because the SLORC—the military government—which is administering the country, acted strictly according to the laws and rules.

7. The commission and its subcommissions as well as polling booth officers and members of the polling booths had held the multiparty democratic general elections according to the People's Assembly Election Law and Rules.

8. There is work to be done in accordance with the People's Assembly Law and Rules after holding free and fair elections. The election tribunals have examined witnesses according to the law in response to election objections raised by some elected People's Assembly candidates, and are continuing with the necessary work.

9. Work remains to be completed in scrutinizing whether financial assistance was accepted from foreign countries and organizations, financial assistance from self-seeking financiers and capitalists was given, funds were accepted in deals by parties with good prospects in the elections to ensure the election of their candidates, funds were used in an unfair manner to ensure the election of candidates by political parties, and whether fraudulent statements on election expenses were filed.

Therefore it is the duty of the People's Assembly candidates concerned to submit their election expenses correctly and fully according to the People's Election Law and Rules.

10. If the People's Assembly candidates concerned submit their election expenses correctly and fully according to the People's Election Law and Rules, authorities concerned could easily scrutinize these accounts in a short period of time. The commission has reported on this matter to the public in its Announcement No. 950, issued on 12 July 1991.

11. The election that had been held is the first multiparty democratic general election held since 1962. The commission is to strictly scrutinize the election expenses of the candidates of the first elections, in order to enable the People's Assembly candidates, who will participate in future elections to be held under the new constitution, to acquire the habit of strictly observing the People's Assembly Election Law and Rules.

12. There was no strict scrutiny of elections expenses in elections held between 1948 and 1962. The strict scrutiny being done by the commission is not aimed at stalling time. The elections held between 1948 and 1962 were held by political parties in power then, and their ability to form a government depended upon their ability to acquire the most seats in the assembly. It is believed that, unlike now, they were unable to effectively carry out the task of scrutinizing the election expenses of their candidates, as such scrutiny could adversely affect the standing of their candidates.

13. The SLORC—the military government, which is currently administering the country—is not a political party government and it does not have to consider the interests of any person. The SLORC—the military government—will only accept the final report from the commission which is complete.

14. Therefore, to facilitate its work, the commission is getting assistance from the Office of the Inspector General and the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs, which are well versed in scrutinizing records.

15. The People's Assembly Election Rules prescribed the following actions upon completion of scrutiny of the election expenses:

Article 88-C prescribes that a candidate who fails to submit election expenses, although unsuccessful in the elections, shall be determined to be a disqualified person. Before such a decision is made, the person concerned shall be given a right of defense.

Section D prescribes that in case a person is elected, but fails to report election expenses as prescribed, a report should be submitted to the township zone election subcommission, or if there is no subcommission, to a person assigned for the matter by the government. The report should be referred to the election tribunal to determine whether the elected candidate should be declared disqualified. During the time of reference the commission—or in the absence of commission, a person assigned to the matter by the government—should wait for the decision of the election tribunal before making any decision.

[Article] 89 provides that the commission—or in the absence of the commission, a person assigned by the government to the matter—is to declare the list of names of unsuccessful candidates, or elected candidates and their election agents who have been determined as disqualified, in a state gazette or through other means. Furthermore, the township subcommission should record the names of these disqualified persons in the electoral list.

16. Therefore, the commission shall from time to time inform the public of the findings of the scrutiny of election expenses submitted by the People's Assembly candidates and measures taken by the commission. Signed: Aye Maung, secretary.

Brunei, Malaysia, & Singapore

Malaysia

Commentary Views Mahathir's Visit to Mexico

BK1709113891 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia
in English 0800 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] Malaysia's trade with countries in American continent is largely limited to the United States and Canada. To rectify this Malaysia has taken steps to enhance trade and diplomatic ties with Brazil and Argentina.

Today Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed will be visiting Mexico. The trip is expected to herald a new era in ties between the two countries. First and foremost, the ties would lead to the strengthening of the economic bond between them. The move is a step in the right direction as both countries are prominent players in the international arena. This is more so since the current trend is towards greater cooperation to expand global trade. Also Malaysia and Mexico share similar views on many international issues. Both agree that there is a need to improve South-South ties in the economic and technical fields.

Malaysia has been in the forefront in advocating greater cooperation in trade among developing countries. It was towards this goal that the Group of 15 developing countries, or G-15, was formed. Besides enhancing ties with the Latin American countries, it could also enhance South-South cooperation. With greater trading facilities Malaysia can use Mexico as a gateway for trade not only with Central America but further beyond to South America.

The growing importance of improving bilateral relations between them has been reflected in Mexico's decision to open an embassy in Kuala Lumpur soon. This being the case, Dr. Mahathir's visit will surely lay the groundwork for mutually beneficial investment possibilities. Sectors that show potential include palm oil, rubber, banking, petroleum, timber, telecommunications equipment, and air services. The visit to enhance trade with emphasis on private sector participation is more significant since Mexico is in the process of liberalizing its economy. President Carlos Salinas of Mexico announced the measures to stimulate the economy thus opening the market to more imported items. As such, it will be a good opportunity for Malaysian exporters to take advantage of these reforms and increase their global markets there.

Malaysia like many other commodity producing countries has also been affected by the Gulf war. Its exports to West Asia were affected with the outbreak of war in the area. In view of this, Malaysian exporters should see Mexico as yet another opportunity to divert Malaysia's exports and seek new markets.

In the wake of Dr. Mahathir's recent Latin American tour, his visit to Mexico reflects the importance Malaysia places on trade with countries like Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. Mexico is Malaysia's third largest trading partner in Latin America with a volume of 188 million ringgit. Mexico buys rubber, palm oil, electronic semiconductors, electronic goods, and textiles from Malaysia and exports iron and steel bars, automobile spare parts, and food items here.

The trip would also give an opportunity for Dr. Mahathir to explain further about the East Asia Economic Grouping [EAEG]. In fact, reports indicate that EAEG has created a lot of interest in Mexico. Against this scenario, Dr. Mahathir's visit will surely be a turning point in the history of relations between the two countries. Besides paving the way for greater cooperation, it will also be a mutually rewarding experience for both countries.

Mahathir, Salinas Discuss Ties

*BK1809101691 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0909 GMT 18 Sep 91*

[Text] Mexico City, Sept 18 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia and Mexico are looking into the possibility of establishing air links to promote closer economic and trade ties.

Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said here Wednesday the two countries were keen to enhance relations, especially in trade, but transportation problems were hindering this at present.

Speaking to Malaysian journalists after his four-eyed talks with President Carlos Salinas, the prime minister said the Malaysian national carrier, Malaysia Airlines (MAS), and the Mexican national airlines (Aero Mexico) would be having negotiations to establish the links.

At present, Aero Mexico does not fly to the Far East, not even to Japan, while MAS only flies to Los Angeles in the United States.

"Perhaps, a joint service between MAS and the Mexican national carrier can be worked out," Dr. Mahathir said.

Malaysia offered to act as a depot for the redistribution of Mexican goods in the Southeast Asian region and in turn was keen to have a palm oil processing facility in Mexico.

Dr. Mahathir said President Salinas' response was positive and both leaders believed there was a great future for closer Malaysia-Mexico relations.

Speaking at an official dinner by President Salinas, Dr. Mahathir said cooperation among developing countries did not have to be at the expense of their linkages with established markets.

He added: "It should result in additional markets which can help us diversify and, perhaps, reduce our overdependence on just a few markets."

"It can also help identify new resources of technology for us."

He said developing countries need to cooperate more closely with one another as developed countries increasingly resorted to conditionalities ranging from so-called human and labour rights to environmental issues to hinder the economic progress of the developing countries.

President Salinas in his speech praised Malaysia for becoming one of the most dynamic economies in Southeast Asia and the world.

He also said Mexico did not conceive the free trade treaty it was entering into the United States and Canada as the creation of a closed trading bloc.

"The treaty will not limit but stimulate major exchanges with other regions and countries such as Malaysia," he said.

President Salinas said trade between Mexico and Malaysia, which had largely been through third countries, must be made direct and increased.

Commentary Welcomes Recognition of Baltic States

*BK1609120491 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia
in English 0800 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The government of Malaysia has accorded recognition to the three Baltic states. For several months Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia have become (other) names in the world media. The people have been raising a relentless campaign aimed at breaking away from the Soviet Union. The three historically became victims of the Second World War and a notorious pact that Hitler had made with Stalin. Ever since August 1940, the three Baltic states were under the group of Soviet communism.

However, a substantial number of exiles living in far-away places like Australia and the United States of America had kept up the memories of their homelands as independent nations. Now the dreams and aspirations of all Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians to become free has become a reality.

The Malaysian community welcomes the three Baltic states and wishes them well in their regained status as free people. In a matter of weeks if not days the United Nations General Assembly will welcome the three republics as UN member states. They will then be able to participate fully in all aspects of international relations. They will be able to take advantage of numerous services and expertise of the various specialized agency of the United Nations.

The American administration has already announced details of the aid package that it will provide for the new Baltic republics. Similarly, the European Community

will be granting substantial assistance. This also indicates that the new European bank for reconstruction and development will be yet another source of assistance. The Western democracy will regard their Baltic states as priority as far as aid and economic links are concerned. It is highly probable that a few more Soviet republics will break away from the Soviet Union and start a new political life that as sovereign nations.

It is in the strategies and other long-term interests of the Western bloc to maintain good relations with the new states of Europe. All of them seem attracted to boost democracy and free enterprise. There is, however, one problem that ought not to be overlooked. In lavishing aid and attention on eastern Europe, the [word indistinct] applications of other smaller nations elsewhere must not be disregarded.

The Malaysian prime minister has often spoken of the dangers of a portrait mechanism developing in Europe. The ASEAN members, for example, are not calling for aid. They are asking for more liberal trading practises. They would like to have better access to European and other markets.

Hopefully, the way will now be clear for more trade and cultural exchanges between Malaysia and the three Baltic republics.

Abu Hassan Omar on UN African Candidate

*BK1709114491 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0854 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 17 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Malaysia Tuesday suggested that African countries with contenders for the United Nations secretary-general's post agree on a single candidate to boost the chances of an African being appointed to the post.

Malaysian Acting Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) should submit only one candidate for the post from among the six it has nominated.

The UN will have a new secretary-general on Jan. 1 to replace Javier Perez de Cuellar of Peru whose second five-year term expires on Dec 31.

"We believe that a sole African candidate will stand a better chance of being appointed if the OAU can reach a consensus," he told reporters after the Nigerian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zakari Ibrahim called on him at his office here.

Zakari is here as the special envoy of President Ibrahim Babangida to seek Malaysia's support for Nigeria's candidate, former President Olusegun Obasanjo, for the job.

The UN secretary-general's post had so far been held by three Europeans, an Asian and a Latin American.

There are more than two dozen contenders, including six candidates nominated by the OAU, bidding to head the world organisation.

Other African candidates for the post are Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Butrus Ghali; Zimbabwe's Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero; Kenneth Dadzie of Ghana; Secretary-General of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) James Jonah of Sierra Leone, and former physics professor and Culture Minister Nguema Francois Owono of Gabon.

Abu Hassan said the world community was expecting a credible UN secretary-general who would be able to promote global peace and stability and seek solutions to problems pertaining to human rights, economy and environment.

Asked whether Malaysia would support an African candidate, he said Malaysia was "sympathetic" with African candidates. He said he would convey the message from the Nigerian president to Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed who would be attending the UN General Assembly after his current visit to Mexico.

The UN General Assembly appoints a secretary-general on the recommendation of the Security Council.

Speaking to reporters after the meeting, Zakari said his visit here was also to enhance bilateral ties between Malaysia and Nigeria.

Minister Supports Proposal for Free Trade Area

*BK1809084091 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia
in English 0800 GMT 18 Sep 91*

[Text] Finance Minister Datuk Sri Anwar Ibrahim says Malaysia supports the proposal for an ASEAN free trade area and a single market. Speaking to newsmen at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport this afternoon, he said a paper on the proposal submitted by Thailand would be discussed by the cabinet.

The Thai minister of finance, Dr. Suthi Singsane, met Datuk Sri Anwar as well as the minister of international trade and industry, Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz, during a half-day visit. He later left for Singapore and Brunei Darussalam.

Datuk Sri Anwar added that a free trade area means expanding business and commercial trading arrangements within ASEAN. He stressed that it will not be an economic bloc.

Dr. Suthi told reporters that he was visiting all ASEAN capitals to discuss the proposal and get feedbacks. The proposal will be tabled at next month's ASEAN economic ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

Namibian Premier Urges Continued Sanctions

*BK1709114291 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0859 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 17 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Namibian Prime Minister Hage G. Geingob Tuesday said economic sanctions on South Africa must continue until a real democracy which guaranteed the blacks their rights was achieved and practised.

"Sanctions must go on until there are no more apartheid and non-democratic practices in South Africa," he said.

"The sanctions were initially applied to serve a purpose for democracy, including to allow the majority blacks their rights to vote in their own country," he told reporters after a briefing on investment potentials for Malaysian entrepreneurs in Namibia here Tuesday.

"Thus, until that is achieved, the sanctions must be continued," he added.

He said the release of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela was not a good enough reason to lift the economic sanctions on South Africa as Mandela was only freed from jail but he was still not a free man.

"He has yet to be given his right to vote," he added.

Geingob, who is here on a three-day visit ending Wednesday, called on South African leaders to give in to real democracy as that was the call of the world and there was no reason for Pretoria to drag its feet.

He said the South African whites had nothing to worry about concerning their rights because Namibia itself had proven that the blacks were not going to deny them anything.

"See us, for example, we are now living together harmoniously," he said.

Singapore

Fujitsu, Singapore To Develop Learning Program

*OW1709070091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0515 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Singapore, Sept 17 KYODO—A subsidiary of Japanese computer and telecommunications giant Fujitsu Ltd. on Tuesday signed an agreement with a local technical institute to jointly develop a system for a kind of high-technology correspondence course by computer.

Under the memorandum of understanding between Fujitsu (Singapore) Pte Ltd. and Ngee Ann Polytechnic, both sides will develop what they call a "distance-learning" system to provide tuition to students at home by electronic means.

The system would use the integrated services digital network (ISDN), an advanced form of telecommunications network already available in Singapore.

The institute will adopt a communication and interface software system researched and developed by Fujitsu, and both sides will also form a team for joint development of the system.

"I am convinced that Singapore is the best country in the world to test and implement such a distance-learning project," said Motojiro Shiromizu, executive director of Fujitsu Ltd., at the signing ceremony.

"Successful implementation of this venture will also influence other countries and companies interested in this learning technology," he said.

The project is expected to be completed in two years.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Pays Call on Sihanouk in New York

*BK1809050391 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0151 GMT 18 Sep 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 17—Chairman of the Cambodian Council of Ministers Hun Sen on Monday paid a courtesy call on Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia, who is here to attend UN General Assembly. VNA [VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY] reported.

According to Chum Bunrong, director of the Cambodian Foreign Ministry's Press Department, Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who arrived here on September 14, exchanged views on how to overcome the differences between the Cambodian parties on the question of electoral system and the settlement of the Cambodian issue. They both expressed hope that the coming SNC meeting in New York, which is now said to be held on September 18-19, would be successful.

Chum Bunrong said that most Khmer leaders in the SNC have come close to solving their differences. "I am optimistic," he said. Informed sources, however, said that the Son Sann faction is now the toughest to persuade. "They don't have anything to lose," a source remarked.

Prince Sihanouk's delegation was unreachable for comments. Earlier in the day, Chairman Hun Sen met with former U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, chairman of the National Policy Center. The Cambodian chairman informed his guest of the present situation in Cambodia and his position on the settlement of the Cambodian issue. Chum Bunrong said Muskie shared Chairman Hun Sen's views on how to solve the remaining questions of the Cambodian problem.

Hun Sen Meets Japanese MP Watanabe in Tokyo*BK1609122091 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1102 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 16—Prime Minister Hun Sen has a working breakfast in Tokyo on September 15 with Mr. Michio Watanabe, member of the House of Representatives of Japan.

Present at that meeting on the Cambodian side were Hor Namhong, minister of foreign affairs; Cham Prasit, vice minister to the Cabinet of the Council of Ministers; Sok An, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Uch Kim-an, deputy minister assistant to the prime minister, and on the Japanese side were Nasaharu Kohno, director of the First Southeast Asia Division of the Foreign Ministry, and other officials.

Mr. Hun Sen briefed Michio Watanabe about the latest development of the national reconciliation process and his goodwill position towards the settlement of the Cambodian problem which will be the focus of discussions in New York.

Mr. Watanabe, who is leading a campaign for the chairmanship of the Liberal Democratic Party (ruling party), told Hun Sen that he highly appreciated the progress in the Cambodian peace process recently achieved, and shared the same views with Hun Sen that the Cambodian parties in the conflict would succeed in solving the remaining problems and proceed as soon as possible for the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. Watanabe said that Japan was anxious to see the success of the settlement and ready to help reconstruct Cambodia soon after the signature of the agreement between Cambodians.

Hun Sen and his entourage arrived in New York the same day and were greeted at Kennedy Airport by the representatives of H.R.H. Norodom Sihanouk and a number of Khmer residents in the USA. Vietnamese and Lao ambassadors to the United Nations were also present.

SRV Assembly Chairman Hands Over Aid*BK1809091091 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 September at the office of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly and vice chairman of the State Council of the SRV, handed over relief aid from the SRV to Comrade Kong Sam-ol, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister in charge of the Council of Ministers cabinet, and representative of the committee for receiving and distributing relief aid. The \$500,000 worth of aid consists of rice, soaps, blankets, mosquito nets, medicine, clothing, mats, and shoes.

On this occasion, Comrade Le Quang Dao told the Cambodian state government leaders that the Vietnamese party, government, and people had learned with great sadness and regret about the flood which has wreaked havoc upon the Cambodian people. The Vietnamese party, government, and people have been extremely anxious about the fate of the people of Cambodia—which is adjacent to Vietnam and has the time-honored tradition of exchanging assistance—and wish to share the suffering and sorrow with the Cambodian people as well.

Comrade Le Quang Dao also decried the appalling calamity caused by floods that the Vietnamese people have suffered simultaneously with the Cambodian people; however, he added, the Vietnamese party, government, and people have felt compassion for the Cambodian people, bringing in the relief aid to assist the latter in restoring stability to their lives.

In his reply, Comrade Kong Sam-ol expressed the warmest welcome and deepest gratitude for the gesture and humanitarian aid of the Vietnamese party, government, and people to the Cambodian people. On behalf of the State of Cambodia party and government and the Cambodian flood victims, he expressed profound gratitude for the valuable assistance and wished the Vietnamese party, government, and people, as well as Comrade Le Quang Dao and his delegation, happiness and greater successes in the process of building their country.

Meets Sam Sundoeun*BK1809090491 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT
18 Sep 91*

[Text] A high-ranking delegation of the SRV National Assembly, led by Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly and vice chairman of the Council of State of the SRV, met the comrade leaders of the Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association at the office of the front's National Council on the afternoon of 17 September.

After extending warm and cordial greetings to the delegation, Comrade Sam Sundoeun, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association, informed the delegation of the activities of the Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association and its branches in ministries, departments, municipalities, and provinces throughout the country in the past 12 years and more.

In his reply, Comrade Le Quang Dao expressed deep thanks to Comrade Sam Sundoeun for informing him of the activities and the friendly cooperation between the Cambodian and Vietnamese friendship associations, thus enabling the delegation to more clearly understand the spirit of solidarity and friendship and the good relationship between the two associations, which have effectively preserved the good traditions of the peoples of the two countries.

Army Political Department Group Visits SRV

*BK1809070091 Phnom Penh SPK in French
0405 GMT 18 Sep 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh 18 Sep (SPK)—A delegation of the organizational service of the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces led by Colonel Mau Tum visited Vietnam from 9 to 16 September.

The Cambodian military delegation had a working meeting with General Nguyen Xuan Hoa, chief of the organizational service of the General Political Department of the Vietnamese People's Army [VPA] and visited various Vietnamese army units. And on 15 September, it was received by Gen. Le Kha Phieu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chief of the VPA General Political Department.

Trade Minister Visits Kompong Som City

*BK1809062291 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Summary] Lieutenant General Nhim Vanda—member of the party Central Committee, minister of Trade, deputy defense minister, and chief of the army General Logistics Department—recently visited Kompong Som City to be acquainted with the economic situation there.

After listening to reports on recent goods purchases by the services there, the general urged the city's cadres to effectively implement the market-orientated policy to collect the maximum in revenue for the state. Later, he inspected various warehouses in the Kompong Som Port and also visited the city.

Minister Ros Chhun Visits Flood Victims

*BK1709074491 Phnom Penh SPK in French
0413 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh 16 September (SPK)—A delegation of the Communications, Transport, and Posts Ministry led by its minister Ros Chhun brought emergency relief aid to hundreds of flood victim families in Trea and Prek Kaoh Communes, Kandal Stoeng District, Kandal Province.

The aid consists of 300,000 Cambodian riel, blankets, scarves, and husked rice worth a total of 1,242,400 riel.

Other emergency relief aid will also be sent to these localities so that they can resume normal life as soon as possible, affirmed Ros Chhun.

Official Reports Food Shortage in Kampot

*BK1709035691 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0414 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 16—Flood victims in two districts of Kampot Province are in bad need of food, clothes and medicine, according to a local official.

The districts of Angkor Chey and Banteay Meas were the worst affected by the flood which destroyed 2,750 hectares of rice and hundreds of hectares of subsidiary food crops as well as many houses.

The provincial Red Cross and authorities have donated 10 tons of husked rice, batches of clothes and a sum of 2 million riel as relief aid to the victims, the official said. However, the victims are still in bad need of food, clothes and medicine, he added.

The flood that affected the districts on August 17 and took a heavy toll of lives and property has receded since late last month.

Statistics on the damage in the districts are not yet available, but at least more than 102,000 riel is needed to buy seeds for the farmers to sow on the areas of destroyed crops, said Net Huon, head of the provincial agricultural service.

The whole province needs 150 tons of rice seed for the farmers, he added.

Rice Production To Drop if Flooding Persists

*BK1809061491 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0146 GMT 18 Sep 91*

[Text] Phnom Pech SPK September 17—Battambang Province's rice production would drop if the flood waters did not recede soon, warned the agricultural service of Moug Russei District in Battambang Province, about 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh.

By early this month, farmers in Moug Russei District had achieved 57 percent of the 45,000 hectares of rice earmarked for this monsoon season, representing an increase of 1,000 hectares over the same period last season.

Russei Pongro commune took the lead by planting nearly 6,000 hectares of rice followed by the communes of Kok and Prey Toch with nearly 4,000 hectares each.

Recent downpours in the district left hundreds of hectares of land water-logged. This hectareage near the rivers of Moug and Svay Don Keo is expected to be covered with rice again later this month.

The agricultural service of Moug Russei district warned that the district's rice production would be lower than last year should the flood waters remain long. Crop failure would further aggravate farmers' living conditions, added the service.

A-3, A-90 Forces Build Up in Kampot Province

BK1809065891 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Excerpt] According to a report from Kampot Province, the Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh are dissolving their central, provincial, and district forces there and incorporating them into the A-3 or A-90 police force. The Vietnamese aggressors have deployed 20 to 30 men from the newly dissolved forces at each village in the province.

Our people have confirmed that the Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh are building up the A-3 police force and other secret forces at various villages and communes to further suppress our people's struggle and to strike at the national resistance forces, thereby sabotaging all agreements on peace on Cambodia to achieve Vietnam's Indochinese federation strategy. [passage omitted]

Correction to Hun Sen Departs for UN

BK1709134091

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Chairman Hun Sen Departs for UN Meeting," published in the 16 September East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 40:

Column two, paragraph two, only sentence make read: General Sin Song, alternate member of the.... (supplying word "alternate" per monitor recheck)

Indonesia**Jakarta Not To Object to Japanese in Cambodia**

BK1809012491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0117 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 18 (AFP)—Indonesia will not object to Japan sending troops to Cambodia as part of a United Nations peacekeeping force, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has said.

"Indonesia cannot object to the participation of a country which wishes to send its troops to take part in a U.N. peacekeeping force," Alatas said late Tuesday, noting that Indonesia had taken part in several such missions.

"It is natural that Japan be given the opportunity to play a role in the peace process," he said in a written answer to a question at a parliamentary hearing on the subject of Japan's military role.

He added, however, that the issue was for Japan to decide.

With the Cambodian peace process now gathering momentum, there has been extensive discussion about

preparing a U.N. force to oversee that the conflicting parties abide by agreements and rules before and during elections.

Alatas said Indonesia could understand Japan's desire to play a bigger international role, one more commensurate with its economic weight.

"Naturally, Indonesia does not want to see a return to the system that brought destruction for both Japan and the victims of its aggression in the Second World War," he said.

But "Indonesia must not be imprisoned by history," he said, noting that in addition to being a highly advanced industrial nation, Japan was also Indonesia's main export market, a vital source of investment and an important partner in its human resource development.

Further on Suharto Meeting Thai Commander

BK1709151391 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1412 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Jakarta, Sept. 17 (ANTARA)—Indonesia along with other ASEAN countries should continue their encouragement for the settlement of the Cambodian conflict, President Suharto said here on Tuesday.

He said Indonesia would not involve itself directly in the settlement of the conflict but would only help provide facilities such as a meeting venue.

Indonesia believes the problem will defuse if all parties give encouragement to its solution, Armed Forces Commander General Try Sutrisno said after accompanying the head of state in his meeting with Thai Armed Forces Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong.

Basically it is the Cambodian people themselves who can solve the conflict, Gen. Try said adding that Indonesia and other ASEAN countries would only roll out solutions.

Gen. Sunthon Khongsomphong met President Suharto to bid farewell following the end of his term as Thai armed forces commander.

Indonesia will not get involved directly in the solution of the problem but will only provide facilities such as a meeting facility for the four warring factions as it did in Jakarta recently, he said quoting the head of state.

Thailand has also adopted the same policy, he said while referring to its role in accommodating a Cambodian meeting in Phatthaya recently.

Thailand will not get involved directly in the solution of the problem, he said.

With President Suharto the Thai general said he had also discussed efforts to improve economic development particularly relating to free-trade zone.

Gen. Try and Gen. Sunthon said there was no discussion about U.S. military bases during the meeting.

"We only talked about Indonesian and Thai problems," Gen. Sunthon said.

Gen. Try said during the meeting the head of state had explained about strategic industries such as the Nusantara Aircraft Industry IPTN, which is limited to commercial purposes only.

It seems that the ASEAN countries can not as yet produce aircraft by themselves and still have to purchase them from abroad, he said.

In this regard, President Suharto said Indonesia could help produce the components that they buy, he said.

Gen. Try said although Indonesia does not have a military pact with Thailand, the two countries continue to build their bilateral relations according to their capacity and needs.

"Indonesian and Thai Navies and Air Forces have already conducted joint military exercises but not their armies yet. In addition to it, some Indonesian pilots have also taken an exercise in Thailand and lived in the Thai Air Force barracks and so have some Thai pilots in ours," he said.

This indicates how strong the relations between the two countries have been so far, Gen. Try said.

Portuguese MP's To Visit East Timor in Oct

BK1809123291 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1151 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 18 (OANA-ANTARA)—Portugal's Members of Parliament will visit East Timor, the former colony of the Lisbon Government, early next month, chief spokesman of the Indonesian Armed Forces said on Wednesday.

Brigadier-General Nurhadi Purwosaputro said that Indonesia would not take special security measures to protect Portugal's Members of Parliament when they visit East Timor in early October.

The visit of the Portuguese mission is only to observe and not to investigate the achievement of East Timor after its integration into Indonesia, Nurhadi said.

Portugal's Parliamentarians had been invited by the House of Representatives (DPR) and the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) to visit Indonesia and East Timor so that they could learn that what had been reported by the western media was not entirely true.

Jakarta severed diplomatic relations with Lisbon shortly after East Timor, Portugal's former colony of 650,000 people, integrated itself into Indonesia in 1976.

In a news conference held at the armed forces headquarters at Cilangkap, East Jakarta, Nurhadi told reporters

that members of the armed forces in DPR would not be determined by the outcome of the general elections. Because they are not elected but merely appointed by the armed forces commander to represent the military in legislative body, he said.

He said the only criteria that the representatives should meet were that they should be graduates of the Staff and Command College and that they must be able to carry out their duty in the social and political fields.

Not To Make 'Investigative' Visit

BK1809132491 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1214 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Jakarta, Sept. 18 (OANA-ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said here Tuesday night that the Indonesian Government would prevent an investigative visit of a Portuguese Parliamentary mission to East Timor.

Speaking in a meeting with house commission I, Alatas further said the mission would consist of not only a Portuguese delegation,

The UN secretary general will select members of the UN delegation from representatives of countries that can objectively observe the situation in East Timor. According to the minister.

Prior to the visit of the Portuguese Parliamentary delegation, a mission will be sent to East Timor at the end of this month to prepare the services for the guests, including logistic preparation.

The Portuguese Parliamentary mission will have six members representing the UN secretary general, Portugal and Indonesia, Alatas explained.

The house commission asked the minister whether the visit of the Portuguese Parliamentary mission would speed up the settlement of the East Timor issue in the international forum, especially in ending Portuguese claim to East Timor.

In reply to the question, he said the positive hope for the visit of the mission was the approach to solution through the UN forum.

Thus the visit is expected to result in a view or a special report from a UN team that could be used as a basis in the next efforts to settle the East Timor issue, he said.

Search, Rescue Exercise With Singapore Opens

BK1709092691 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0825 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Pekanbaru (Riau), Sep 17 (ANTARA-ECOANA)—All ships and planes in Indonesia will be obligated to install an Emergency Location Transmission device (ELT) in order to provide speedy help when an accident occurs, an official said here on Tuesday.

"The number of planes which have installed ELT device is still small but the National SAR [Search and Rescue] Agency (Basarnas) will in two months issue a regulation obligating each ship or plane to install the device," director of Basarnas training bureau T.A. Manurung said.

With regard to this, two earth stations have been built in Jakarta and Ambon, Manurung said after opening the Indo Pura IX SAR exercise which is being attended by Singapore and Indonesia here.

The two stations will receive signs transmitted by a satellite belonging to the United States and the Soviet Union, after the satellites of the two countries receive a sign from the ELT of a ship or plane having an accident.

According to Manurung, there are six satellites which provide help for ships needing their assistance, and any country could use the satellites free of charge.

The ELT device which is also known as Emergency Position Indicator Radio Beacon (EPIRB) is installed near the pilot so that the pilot could easily press the button of the device which would provide a sign on an accident immediately.

Basarnas now has about 5,000 ELTs which are ready to be distributed to ships or planes, Manurung said.

The Indo Pura SAR exercise will last until September 21 and is attended by officials from the relevant agencies such as Customs and Excise Office, Immigration, Social Ministry and Armed Forces.

Government To Maintain 'Tight Money Policy'

*BK1809093891 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST
in English 12 Sep 91 p 1*

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—The government will continue its tight money policy until the end of the next fiscal year to curb high inflationary pressure and the worsening of the country's balance of payments.

Adrianus Mooy, the governor of the central bank (Bank Indonesia) told the budgetary commission of the DPR (House of Representatives) in a hearing here yesterday that the "cautious" monetary policy would be implemented by further reducing the amount of liquidity credits provided by Bank Indonesia, improving the swap-regulation and tightening foreign commercial loans.

"The measure is expected to further contract the money supply, which totalled around Rp. [rupiahs] 81.1 trillion (some U.S. \$40.5 billion, including quasi money) by the end of last fiscal year," he said.

Mooy said that the current interest rates on time deposits of between 20 and 23 percent and the lending rates of

between 25 and 35 percent per annum were still artificially high. "The government would, therefore, introduce monetary instruments, which could push down the interest rates to their fair levels despite the tight money measure."

He told the House members that the inflation rate was projected to stay at the previous level of 9.11 percent in the current fiscal year, which would end in April.

Inflation had shown its downward trend despite the rise in July at 1.89 percent and in August at 1.9 percent as the impact of the rise in fuel prices, electricity tariffs and transportation fares, he said.

Mooy said that the cumulative inflation rates, which was already checked at 7.39 percent in the first eight months of this year, was expected to remain below 10 percent at the end of this year.

He said that the country's current account deficit was widening in the first three months of this 1991/92 fiscal year, which reflected an increase of 25 percent from the same period in the previous fiscal year.

"The upward trend is likely to further push up this fiscal year's current account deficit to a level far above U.S. \$3.74 million recorded in 1990/91.

Mooy explained that the government's debt management team, which would tightly control offshore commercial loans by the private sector and state-owned companies as well as imports of machinery and equipment for large scale investment projects, was expected to bring a positive impact on the country's balance of payments. The current account deficit, therefore, was expected to decline in the 1992/93 fiscal year.

Mooy told the House members that offshore commercial loans by private companies stood at about \$16 billion as of March. "But the amount could be higher as many companies did not report their loans," he said.

The central bank governor explained that uncontrolled commercial loans did not only bring a heavy pressure on the balance of payments but also reduced the effectiveness of the country's monetary policy.

Mooy said that the central bank would, therefore, improve its swap regulation so that offshore loan borrowers would not deposit their funds in domestic banks, which offered higher interest rates.

He explained that Bank Indonesia's liquidity credits had gradually decreased to Rp. 12.05 billion (\$6.02 million) as of April from around Rp. 17.45 billion (\$8.72 million) as of March.

Bank Indonesia, which still provides credits for farmers and cooperatives and for the procurement of food stuffs and sugar by the National Logistic Agency (Bulog), started to reduce its credits in its efforts to curb the money supply in April 1990.

Minister Says Deficit Over U.S. \$3 Billion

BK1809130091 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1208 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 18 (OANA-ANTARA)—Finance Minister J.B. Sumarlin said here Tuesday the balance of payments current transaction deficit of Indonesia in fiscal 1990/91 was 3,527 million U.S. dollars, more than originally estimated.

Speaking at a hearing with house commission VII, Minister Sumarlin attributed the deficit mainly to the sharp increase in imports of intermediate raw materials and capital goods in line with the increased production, investment, and other economic activities in the country.

He also blamed the sluggish growth of non-oil exports as a result of the drop in the prices of various primary commodities, including minerals, and the increase in foreign exchange spendings on non-oil services for the deficit.

Sumarlin said if the sharp increase in the import of goods and services and the sluggish growth of exports was allowed to continue, it would increase the burden of the balance of payments in fiscal 1991/1992 and 1992/1993.

With the aim of reducing the pressure on the balance of payments, particularly to control the current transaction deficits, the government has taken a number of measures affecting the state finances, monetary, foreign trade and balance of payments sectors.

In the monetary field, Sumarlin added, the government would continue to control the money supply to maintain stability in the prices of goods and services most needed by the people.

Opposition Loses Leader, Adds Other Candidates

BK1709112491 Hong Kong AFP in English 1028 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 17 (AFP)—The Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI), which is contesting next year's elections against the powerful ruling Golkar party, has lost one of its vocal leaders but will be boosted by the presence of two children of Indonesia's late first President Sukarno.

The National Election Committee has crossed out PDI's nomination of Kwik Kian Gie, a Dutch-trained economist and staunch government critic, as a candidate on technical grounds, a committee spokesman said Tuesday.

His name was rejected by the committee after three parties presented their lists of candidates for the June poll on Monday, the spokesman said. He was disqualified because he failed to register as a voter, he added. But PDI, an alliance of nationalist and Christian forces, will field two of Sukarno's children: Guruh Sukarnoputra, a

successful choreographer and songwriter, and Megawati Sukarnoputri, already a PDI MP.

The party is also fielding his three former adjutants in the hope of cashing in on its "Sukarno appeal," which helped boost its standing in the 1987 election.

Sukarno, a charismatic hero of Indonesia's independence in 1945, died in 1970 in official but not popular disgrace for his failure to condemn an abortive communist coup attempt in 1965.

Guruh is one of a number of popular figures among young Indonesians whom the PDI has recruited as it vies for 17 million youths of the 108 million registered voters who will be voting for the first time. Other new young recruits include a race car driver, an actor and a former footballer.

PDI is the smallest of the three parties with 11 percent of the vote in 1987, against Golkar's 73 percent and the Moslem-based United Development Party's 16 percent.

Kwik would have been the first Indonesian of Chinese descent to become an MP for some time. Ethnic Chinese are a minority of five million in this nation of 180 million people. In the 1970s, ethnic tension due largely to their disproportionate wealth forced Chinese Indonesians to stay out of practical politics.

Unlike many Chinese, Kwik has kept his Chinese name but insisted in various interviews that he is a truly patriotic Indonesian.

As head of PDI's research and development division, he has been at the centre of many controversies with ideas such as proposing a shadow cabinet to counter the government. Last month he drew official wrath for suggesting that most government officials lacked morality.

PDI Chairman Suryadi said Monday he would appeal the government ruling, but a senior party official commented that there was little hope of bending the rules.

Papers View Philippine Senate's Rejection

BK1709092291 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 17 Sep 91

[From the press review]

[Text] PIKIRAN RAKYAT says the Philippine Senate's rejection of the U.S. bases treaty will open up a new chapter in Philippine history and will demonstrate its value in the eyes of the world community. The Philippine Senate's decision is obviously supported by the most basic reason—namely, the country's independence in defense matters.

Meanwhile, MEDIA INDONESIA puts forward several reasons why President Aquino has adamantly defended the presence of the U.S. bases. The main reason may stem from the fact that the Philippine economy will be

affected in the form of economic stagnation. The Philippines' debt to the United States stands at U.S. \$5.3 billion. Besides, the removal of the U.S. bases will not only deprive the Philippines of the huge rent, but the country may also face the cessation of U.S. economic assistance.

Laos

Local Officials Focus on Solving Border Problems

BK1709090491 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 16 Sep 91

[Text] At present, local officials of Laos' Sayaboury Province and Thailand's Uttaradit Province are concentrating on solving a problem arising from undesirable incidents to prevent any dispute that might bring about bad effects in Lao-Thai relations of fraternal friendship which are developing with each passing day in conformity with the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries.

The main problem of which the officials of Laos' Sayaboury Province and Thailand's Uttaradit Province are urgently concentrating on solving is the problem of the exchange of visits between the peoples of the two border provinces. In this regard, the officials of Laos' Sayaboury Province have recently informed the Thai officials of undesirable incidents which have incidentally occurred. For example, on 20 August some 13 Lao citizens from Palai village, Paklai District, traveled to visit their relatives and purchase some items at Ban Mouang village in Ban Khok District, Uttaradit Province, in Thailand. The Lao citizens checked out at the checkpoint of the Lao border police at Thakeo. As the 13 Lao citizens reached the Thai checkpoint at Phuthat and informed the Thai border police at the checkpoint of their purpose, they were stopped by the Thai border police. They were detained by the border police there until 1700 hours of the same day when the Thai border police allowed 10 Lao women to return to Lao territory. As for the other three men—namely, Thao Vang, Thao Keum, and Thao Khamphai—they were confined, threatened, and assaulted by the Thai police. Thao Keum was killed instantly while Thao Khamphai was seriously injured and Thao Vang escaped back to Lao territory.

Later, on 5 September, two Thai Buddhist monks, with bowls their in hands, crossed the border to the Lao side in Sayaboury Province to beg for food and alms. It was apparent that the Thai monks carried out their activities in an irregular manner. They were then stopped by Lao local officials who later invited them to a temple where they were asked to have permission to be searched. Following the search, the Lao officials found two handguns, two compasses, a set of maps, and a number of food items in the two bowls of the two monks.

Seeing the deliberate activities of the two monks, the Lao officials invited the monks to stay at the temple temporarily and later sent them back to Thai territory without

doing harming them. The two monks were handed over to the Thai officials in accordance with the regulations. This was done to maintain the relations of fraternal and neighborly friendship between the peoples of Laos and Thailand and to avoid hurting the feelings of and causing dissension between the two peoples.

Prime Minister Signs Decree on Foreign Aid

BK1809102991 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 18 (KPL)—A state decree with four articles on management of foreign gratis aid and loan, signed by Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon on August 28, was issued today.

The issued decree is based on the country's Constitution, the resolution of the first national conference on finance and the decision of 26 August by the government.

This decree provides that all sources of fund received from foreign countries in forms of loans and gratis aid including technical, humanitarian and relief aid, gifts, projects' assets, equipment, currencies, and goods shall be pooled together and considered as the state budgetary revenue and used according to the procedures on budgetary management and the objectives of the aid and loans.

All the central and local public services and those of the grass roots have the right to contact and solicit foreign aid and loans according to their roles. But these must be based on the the national development strategy and the decision of the government.

Delegation Leaves for Kuala Lumpur Conference

BK1609115291 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 16 Sep 91

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 16 (KPL)—A Lao delegation made up of Mrs. Khemphet Phonsena, standing committee member of the Lao Women's Union, and Mr. Vannakon Phommathit, director of the National Bank's Credits Department, recently left here for Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to attend a consultative meeting on development policies in Asia.

The meeting was to be held for seven days at the Asia-Pacific Development Centre in Kuala Lumpur.

The meeting will deal with policies in Asia involving women development as women's number covers the majority of the population in the region.

As this is very significant for rural development, the meeting will therefore exchange policies appropriate for women to take part in the development activities. To achieve the work a rural credit scheme, an important element for the development, will be defined and applied.

Art Troupe Ends Performance Visit To Vietnam

*BK1709121191 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 17 (KPL)—A 19 member art troupe of Laos returned home on September 10, 1991 from Vietnam for the performances in celebration of the 46th national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (September 2).

The visit to Vietnam was in response to the invitation of the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Tourism of Vietnam, for the consolidation of the special solidarity and for the exchange of culture between Laos and Vietnam.

Prime Minister Issues Decree on Timber

*BK1709093791 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio
Network in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Sep 91*

["Decree" issued by Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on cessation of timber exploitation nationwide—read by announcer]

[Text] On 26 August Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, issued a nine-article decree on the cessation of timber exploitation.

The decree read: The party's and state's plans, policies, resolutions, decrees, and orders governing forestry work, in particular the resolution adopted by the First Nationwide Conference on Forestry Work in 1989, have so far been implemented with success to a certain extent. Attaching significance to the forestry work and the defense and conservation of the environment, many localities have encouraged farmers to give up slash-and-burn cultivation and have launched land allocation schemes to provide land for the people. Several mistakes and shortcomings do exist in the sphere of forestry work, however. For instance, the forestry and other sectors concerned, including local administration, have failed to effectively fulfill their duties. Anarchic practices are involved in the process of issuing permits for timber exploitation, wood processing, and trade, and in granting forest concessions while the law and regulations concerned are neglected. Many companies and enterprises have been exploiting and processing timbers indiscriminately in various ways. Worse still, wood poaching and counterfeiting of official documents, and bribery of cadres and people are rampant in the logging business circles. These shortcomings and mistakes have increasingly destroyed the country's forestry resources and environment. To correct the abovementioned shortcomings and mistakes, and based on the resolution adopted by the government during the meeting on 23 August 1991, the prime minister issued the following decree:

Article 1. Timber exploitation is to be halted nationwide.

Article 2. It is hereby instructed that surveys and inspections of forested areas and measures dealing with the

protection of forested areas and the control of the timber exploitation and trade be worked out to bring the logging business fully under control of the country's laws and regulations.

Article 3. Logging business sectors, factories which use wood as their source of energy, saw mills, and wood processing factories which have not been established in line with the decree of the Council of Ministers No. 117/PSL dated 5 October 1989 and the regulations of agencies concerned must be closed immediately.

Article 4. The operation of the state-owned wood processing business enterprises and logging companies, including those set up with foreign cooperation, will be reviewed and their problems will be reported to the government for further consideration.

Article 5. The forest survey work must be expeditiously carried out. Forested areas must be classified as protected forests, forest reserves, and reforested areas in a bid to revitalize forested areas or turn them into economic forests or production forests. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is instructed to work out specific rules and regulations in this regard.

Article 6. The plans, policies, resolutions, decrees, and orders in connection with forestry work must be popularized through the use of all mass media vehicles and all forms of propaganda among cadres, soldiers, police, and people so that they will be implemented faithfully.

Article 7. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is assigned to coordinate with all agencies concerned to ensure the effective implementation of this decree. The ministry must educate the people about this decree, laws, regulations, and economic conditions concerned, so as to gain their full cooperation with a sense of self-mastery.

Article 8. Ministers, heads of organizations of equal status, and governors of provinces and municipalities nationwide are responsible for the strict implementation of this decree.

Article 9. This decree comes into effect from the day it is signed: that is 26 August 1991.

Issues Decree on Infrastructure

*BK1809114191 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio
Network in Lao 1400 GMT 17 Sep 91*

["The prime minister's decree on the management of investment in building infrastructure facilities"—date not given]

[Text] With reference to the Constitution of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the resolution of the first nationwide finance conference, and the decision adopted by the government at a meeting on 26 August 1991, the prime minister has issued the following decree with seven articles:

Article 1. All investment projects for building the infrastructure must be in harmony with the strategic plan for national socioeconomic development and must be socio-economically effective.

Article 2. The nationwide investment plan for building the infrastructure must be authorized by the government and must be in line with the budget plan endorsed by the National Assembly.

Article 3. It is the responsibility of each service in initiating launching an investment plan for building the infrastructure within its own sphere. The Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Finance acts as the coordinating center for all services for studying, consolidating, and balancing [their investment plans] for presenting them to the government.

Article 4. All the projects approved must come under the supervision of the heads of the respective services concerned, who are directly responsible to the government in organizing their implementation.

Article 5. The organizing of the implementation of the investment plans for building the infrastructure must be conducted through open bidding in accordance with the bidding process.

Article 6. The Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Finance is authorized to outline detailed regulations, instructions, recommendations, methods, and measures for organizing the implementation of this decree and is in charge of following up and supervising the organizing of the implementation of each project in accordance with its role.

Article 7. This decree becomes effective on the day it is signed. All decrees, decisions, instructions, and regulations which have been previously in effect but run counter to this decree will be superseded by it.

Prime Minister Visits Bolikhamsai Province

BK1709114091 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 17 (KPL)—Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon recently visited Bolikhamsai Province where he talked with leading cadres about efforts to support agricultural production while many areas of the country including Bolikhamsai itself have been facing natural disasters.

The prime minister said every possible means must be applied to increase production in compensation for losses by the disasters.

His trip to this province was the first after his assuming the post as prime minister.

Oudom Khatthai-gna Attends Mekong Exhibition

BK1809070291 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] A photo exhibition on the 34th anniversary of activities of the Mekong Committee in the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] opened at the Ministry of Foreign Exconomic Relations with the participation of Oudom Khatthi-gna, chairman of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane Municipality; deputy ministers; diplomats from member countries of the Mekong Committee; and representatives of international organizations in Laos.

At the exhibition's opening ceremony, Dr. Kithong Vongsai, deputy minister of foreign economic relations, chairman of the Lao National Mekong Committee, and chairman of the International Mekong Committee for 1991, delivered the opening speech. A slide show on the activities of the Mekong Committee were also presented by the information service of the Mekong Committee Secretariat.

The exhibition will last till 25 September.

Philippines

Government Grants Recognition to Baltic States

HK1809103291 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 18 Sep 91 p 18

[By Arthur I. Bariud]

[Text] The Philippine government yesterday granted diplomatic recognition to the three Baltic states of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia which declared their independence from the Soviet Union after the failed coup last month.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, in a press briefing at the Foreign Office, said the "Philippines welcomes and recognizes the restoration of independence to the democracies in the Baltics: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania."

"The Philippines is ready to discuss diplomatic relations with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and is confident of the growth of ties with them in the future that will not only be mutually beneficial but also contribute to global peace and security," Manglapus said.

According to the foreign secretary, the move came after the three Baltic states have secured "control of their territories and satisfy the internationally accepted criteria for independent statehood."

The three Baltic states were independent republics before 1940 until forcibly annexed by the Soviet Union in the aftermath of World War II.

Foreign Affairs officials said Manila's recognition of the three Baltic states was "largely political." The same officials, however, said that the government's move will

pave the way for the closer collaboration of the three independent states with the Philippines on matters of mutual concern in international forums.

The three Baltic states are expected to be formally admitted as members of the United Nations together with North Korea and South Korea.

Lithuania is a predominantly Catholic state like the Philippines. The European Affairs Office of the Foreign Office said there are no known or registered Filipinos residing in the three Baltic states.

Congressman Proposes Holding Plebiscite on Bases

HK1609140691 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 15 Sep 91 pp 24

[By E. T. Suarez]

[Text] Rep. Jaime C. Lopez (2nd district, Manila) has filed House Bill No. 34852 providing for the holding of plebiscite on the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Security.

The bases issue which is the main concern of the treaty is of transcendental importance to The Filipino people as it has far-reaching effects on their socio-economic and political life, Lopez said.

Notwithstanding Sec. 25, Article XVIII, of the Constitution that a treaty must have the concurrence of the Senate, Senate action must be subordinate to the people's will, the congressman added.

Unlike the 1935 Constitution (Sec. 1, Art. II) which stated that the Philippines is a republican state, the new (1987) Constitution states that the Philippines is both a democratic and republican state and "Sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them." (Sec 1, Art II)

"The significance of this distinction is that under our new Constitution, the people have the right to act directly, and not necessarily through their representatives. To emphasize this principle and philosophy enshrined in our new Constitution, Sec. 16, Article XIII thereof provides that "The right of the people and their organizations to effective and reasonable participation at all levels of social, political, and economic decision-making shall not be abridged."

Lopez added: "An interpretation that prevents the sovereign people from participating in such a historic and momentous issue of our national life is not only an assault on our fundamental law, but a betrayal of the people's trust."

More Repercussions of Treaty Rejection Reported

Conversion Legislation Supported

HK1709110291 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English
17 Sep 91 p 6

[By staff member Johanna Son with reporter Redempto Anda]

[Text] Anti-treaty senators committed yesterday to push legislation that would ease the disruptive effects of the rejection of the base treaty.

Topping the list is the commitment of the entire chamber to continue studying Base Conversion Development Authority (BCDA) being discussed on second reading.

But legislative action will have to wait until Congress resumes session on Oct. 1 after the two-week recess that began after yesterday's vote.

Nevertheless, "we will do all we can to speed up the passage of that bill," Senate President Jovito Salonga said yesterday.

In the resolution of rejection, antitreaty senators said they knew there would be "immediate negative impact," but were "confident" that the Philippines would survive with "sound economic policies and programs, clean and efficient governance, more imaginative approaches to problems and the resolute will and determination of the entire nation."

"We will provide the money for those projects," said Sen. Aquilino Pimentel Jr.

Sen. Ernesto Maceda urged the chamber to find ways to ease economic dislocation, adding that a resolute new government could solve the problem "within a year's time."

"The government must soften the impact of withdrawal, and this Senate must take the lead in that respect," Minority Leader Juan Ponce Enrile said.

A \$3.7 million funding for livelihood project for base workers, however, was cancelled after adverse publicity alleging that Sen. Ernesto Herrera changed his vote because of that funding from an American group. The amount would have come from the Asian-American Free Labor Institute.

Apart from the BCDA bill, the other proposals pending in the chamber that could affect Subic are bills:

- Establishing a five-year special compensation package, including tax exemptions and loan moratoriums, for some 80,000 base workers and Pinatubo victims; priority in employment in government agencies; preference in garment quotas;
- Creating a Metro Olongapo authority that will take charge of the development, lease or conversion of Subic;

- Establishing a Metro Angeles authority;
- Creating "special economic zones" nationwide, including former base communities.

The first three bills were filed recently, mainly by Maceda to address criticism by pro-treaty senators that the anti-base bloc was not ready with alternatives for displaced workers. The last suggestion is Sen. Teofisto Guingona's.

At the budget department, Secretary Guillermo Carague yesterday said the government would stop existing development projects in the rural areas if donor countries cut their assistance as a result of the Senate's rejection of the proposed bases treaty.

Among the projects Carague said might be scrapped were the Calabarzon project, a plan which aims to develop the contiguous provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas and Quezon into an industrial area; the program being implemented by the Coordinating Council for Philippine Assistance Program (CCPAP), which includes the Panay-Negros Agro Industrial Development Project and the South Cotabato Agro-Industrial Project.

Carague said the treaty's rejection could prompt donors to withdraw their pledges.

Japanese Deny Bases Host Rumor

HK1709122191 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Japan will be watching closely the goings on in the Philippines after the Senate rejected the new bases treaty between the United States and the Philippines. This was announced by Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto in a news conference conducted today.

Sakamoto also denied rumors that Japan and the United States are already discussing the possibility of Japan as an alternative location in the event that Subic Naval Base is completely closed down.

Sakamoto also added that it is too early to talk about how the closing down of the military bases would affect Japan's economic assistance to the Philippines.

Officials Paint 'Grim Scenario'

HK1809065191 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 18 Sep 91 p 7

[Text] The country's economic and security managers painted a grim scenario of a possible recession and a revitalized communist insurgency in the aftermath of the Senate rejection of the bases treaty.

Emerging from a special Cabinet meeting to firm up contingency plans in the light of the Senate vote against the treaty Monday, Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao said that the government expects a "recession towards the end of the year as the business sector would register its shock over the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

The finance chief said that studies by the National Development and Economic Authority showed that the ill-effects of the rejection would take some point out of our GNP (Gross National Product).

"And our GNP was negative during the first six months. So, it's a loss on a negative figure which is quite bad," he added.

However, Estanislao said the recession would not last long if Congress acts immediately on the long-delayed passage of revenue enhancement measures such as the refinements on the value-added tax system as well as incentives to customs and internal revenue personnel to increase tax collection.

He explained that in the light of the rejection, the Philippines lost P [Philippine pesos] 10 billion in bases-related compensation package and funding brought about by goodwill and trust fostered among investors by the U.S. military facilities.

"But the Philippines will survive," he said as he stressed that the treaty is not the only factor that will help the economy grow.

"When one door is close, another one opens. The treaty is not the only thing that can push the Philippines forward economically," he told reporters.

However, he said the treaty rejection has made it very critical for the country to put "its house in order" and to make a determined effort to stay on track with its economic stabilization program inked with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the structural adjustment programs entered into with the World Bank.

The Congress should pass new taxes to raise P20 billion next year to partly plug a huge budget gap emanating from the loss of \$360 million in bases compensation.

Although NEDA Director General Cayetano Paderanga was less pessimistic. He told reporters it was more "prudent to see" what the impact of the rejection would be in the coming days, he said that the government must act swiftly to "mitigate" the ill effects of the Senate rejection.

Defense Secretary Renato de Villa and National Security Adviser Rafael Ileto said the defeat of the treaty was a psychological boost for leftist rebels waging the more than 20-year insurgency against the government.

Ileto said there was no question that the Senate rejection was a "psychological victory" for the rebels, who have demanded the pullout of the U.S. troops as a precondition to lasting peace in the country.

"Ileto said the communist movement had suffered a series of setbacks lately, brought about by the capture by the military and police of several of its top leaders.

However, he said the rejection of the bases accord might lift their spirits, and provide a strong morale booster. "I think they have gained an advantage," he said.

The National Democratic Front (NDF) unilaterally declared a "ceasefire" in the face of the certain victory of anti-bases proponents in the Senate.

But they warned that they would resume offensives if the U.S. did not pull out its troops within a month.

Estanislao, meanwhile, explained that the country's debt restructuring package with the commercial banks would also be enhanced if measures like the restructuring of the functions of the Board of Investments (BOI), the privatization of 30% of the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) and the liberalization of tariffs are implemented within the year.

These reforms are mandated by the World Bank (WB) for the release of \$300 million loan to be used by the Philippines as part of \$1 billion collateral for new Philippine IOUs to be issued to restructure some \$5.3 billion it owed to commercial banks.

The balance of \$700 million will come from other institutions like the Japan Export-Import Bank which pledged the amount contingent on WB's approval of a \$300 million loan.

Estanislao said the country could not afford now to allow room for slippages in its stabilization program with the IMF since the Philippines has become more dependent on multilateral creditors instead of bilateral sources like the U.S. to help its economy.

Under an 18-month economic stabilization with the IMF, the government commits to rein its budget deficit and to manage the growth of money supply. The low deficit, according to the IMF will result in lower interest rates while a reasonable growth in money supply ensures that the country's inflation rate remains low.

If the country fails to meet the IMF performance criteria in a review this October, the failure will prompt other creditors, bilateral and multilateral, to stop lending to the Philippines, according to Estanislao.

Japan, the leading source of official development assistance (ODA) for the country, in fact, has announced it will not start negotiations on the 18th yen loan package expected to be disbursed next year until the country gets a seal of good economic housekeeping from the IMF.

The IMF review, originally scheduled last August has been postponed to October because of the country's failure to meet base money targets last June.

"We must initiate with even greater decisiveness the economic and financial reforms that the country needs to see in place," Estanislao added.

Estanislao said the P20 billion from new taxes could partly cover for the loss of \$360 million compensation from the U.S. next year because of the rejection of the treaty by the Senate.

The passage of new taxes, he said, is necessary for the economy to stay on track.

"The P7-billion cut in government expenditures for 1991 will remain, until Congress is able to pass new revenue enhancement measures," he said.

Estanislao reiterated his call for the implementation of additional P1 tariff per liter of imported crude to be implemented starting next year and an increase in the power rates of state-owned firm National Power Corp. (NPC).

The specific tax on oil, he said would raise at least P1 billion.

Estanislao, however, warned that the problem in NPC could be the most serious threat to the stabilization program with IMF.

"The NPC is a millstone hanging on the neck of the national government. We can't allow it to continue taking resources from the government now that government is even in a tighter fix," he said.

The government actually risked overshooting its deficit targets with the IMF this year when it put up a P7 billion bail-out plan for the power firm to prevent a default in debt service payments.

Estanislao emphasized, however, that what NPC needed was not just a power rate increase.

"I'm talking of a wider program that will address the rehabilitation of NPC," he said.

Investments Said Unaffected

HK1709024391 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Foreign investments in the country will not be affected after the Senate rejected the treaty on the military bases. Trade Secretary Peter Garrucho said many U.S. investors are still calling the Board of Investments to inquire about establishing corporations and factories in the country. One of those who offered to build a factory in the country is the Fab Asian Corporation, an American company who manufacture stainless steel kitchen and other equipment. The Fab Asia already had an existing factory in Taguig but they have announced that they are going to have an expansion project in the Philippines. Garrucho also said there is a big company based in America that has expressed the intention to build a petrochemical plant in the country.

Withdrawal To Affect Budget, BOP

*HK1809053891 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 18 Sep 91 p B-1*

[By Ernesto Tolentino]

[Text] The Senate's rejection on Monday of the proposed Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Security between the Philippines and the United States will result in losses of some \$360 million in grant revenue and foreign exchange inflows for 1992, Finance Secretary Jesus P. Estanislao said yesterday.

He said the expected inflows were commitments made by the U.S. under the new base package. A total of \$94 million from these inflows have been lined up for disbursements for next year's policy-based budget support programs.

The finance official added that off-base spending and procurement, estimated at \$530 million annually, will likewise be lost and, thus, will add to balance of payments (BOP) losses for 1992.

In a memorandum he sent to President Aquino in the wake of the rejection of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. treaty, Estanislao expressed alarm that the reduction in the stay in the country of the U.S. base at Subic in Zambales might impede the conclusion of agreements governing some \$289 million in assistance committed by the American government under the Manglapus-Shultz memorandum of agreement (MOA) and multilateral aid initiative (MAI).

About \$152 million of this amount were expected to be disbursed this year, and another \$137 million next year, Estanislao said, adding that "although these amounts have already been obligated for the most part, for some, multi-year program is contemplated and the chopping-off of the latter years (of the stay here of the U.S. bases) could impede conclusion of the agreements."

The programs covered by the multi-year disbursement scheme include the \$80-million agri-business system assistance program and the \$120-million support for development program II.

However, Estanislao said that his department has made representations with American officials to protect the grants.

The finance official noted that the rejection of the treaty will likely have other adverse implications on the country.

For one, the government's privatization efforts "may be hampered due to reduced investor interest."

Expected revenues from the sale of additional shares of the Philippine National Bank (PNB) may fall short of the programmed amount of P [Philippine peso] 3.5 billion because of a sharp fall in stock market prices following the treaty's rejection by the Senate on a 12-to-11 vote.

Estanislao said the departure of the U.S. bases will have expenditure implications, too, in these forms: additional claims for dislocated base-related workers on Mt. Pinatubo assistance and new base conversion feasibility studies and implementation.

For the bases conversion alone, the government would need some tens of billion of pesos, the finance official said even as he noted that "we do not have these kinds of resources at this point, even if we did, equity considerations would dictate that these be not concentrated in one or two towns."

Ramos Concerned About Rejection

*HK1809044891 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 18 Sep 91 p 19*

[Text] The Senate's rejection of the Philippine-U.S. bases treaty may have been an act of sovereignty, but it was not in the best interests of the country and the Filipino people, former defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said yesterday.

Ramos, who was guest speaker at the opening day of the Board of Investments' weeklong 23rd anniversary celebration, expressed the fears that the treaty's rejection by the Senate will result in the Philippines retracting into isolationism.

This will mean more hardships for the country, Ramos warned. He said that while the world has not grown smaller, increasing advances in telecommunications, trade and people-to-people exchanges have made the world closer, into a "global village".

The treaty rejection makes it much more difficult for the Philippines to recover economically within a reasonable time frame, and to attract foreign investments. This will prolong the suffering of the people, according to Ramos.

The Philippines is duty-bound to do its bit for regional cooperation to maintain stability in Asia and the Pacific. Allowing the presence of the U.S. facilities for a limited ten-year period cornerstone of its fulfillment of these responsibilities, Ramos said. [sentence as published]

He also said that the aftermath of the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in Pampanga has resulted in increased demand for both long-term and short-term relief aid for the thousands of Filipinos displaced by the volcano's eruption.

The treaty's rejection by the Senate yesterday could not have come at a worse time, considering the loss in millions of dollars in income to the region, Ramos said.

Treaty's Future in Executive Hands

*HK1709024591 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] Senator Heherson Alvarez waived the next round of discussions regarding the Republic of the Philippines

[RP]-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Security to the executive after the Senate rejected the said treaty. Alvarez said that it is now in the hands of the Aquino Government regarding the future of the rejected RP-U.S. treaty and this will be assured by means of a referendum. Let us hear from Senator Heherson Alvarez at the Senate:

[Begin recording in English] ...the ball is now in the hands of the Executive. If they should go on a program of calling for a referendum it will really fully play out the democratic process. What you have done here is that we have already done here, there is nothing more that we can do. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Termination Notice Recall Condemned

HK1809101891 Quezon City MALAYA in English
18 Sep 91 pp 1, 7

[By Romy Tangbawan With Didi Doloricon and Cherry Velarde]

[Text] Sen. Wigberto Tanada (LP) [Liberal Party] yesterday described as "nakakahiya, panloloko" [shameful, deceitful] Malacanang's recall of the notice of termination it handed to the United States government last year.

Tanada said with the recall, the government is violating Section 25, Article 18 of the Constitution which states that no foreign troops would be allowed in the country after Sept. 16, 1991 in the absence of a new treaty.

"It appears that the Americans are taking back their word to respect the Senate decision. Porke super-power sila, kinakaya tayo. [Just because they are the super-power they want to overpower us]. They don't respect our Constitution," Tanada said. "But I'm not surprised because no less than our President does not respect the Constitution she is supposed to defend."

Senate President Jovito Salonga (LP) said the withdrawal of the termination notice will not reverse the Senate rejection of the bases treaty.

He also said even if the termination notice was not recalled, there is no longer any constitutional basis for U.S. troops to stay in the country.

Salonga, also Liberal Party president, said the party is forming a panel which will determine legal actions that could be taken to block any attempt to derail the Senate decision. The panel is headed by retired Supreme Court Chief Justice Pedro Yap.

Tanada vowed to work with the LP in opposing government plans to extend the stay of American troops as he formally joined the party yesterday.

Sen. Leticia Shahani (LDP), [Struggle of the Filipino Democrats] chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee and one of the 11 senators who voted for the

treaty, said the administration is clearly trying to justify the continued stay of the U.S. forces by withdrawing the termination notice.

She blamed Manglapus for serving the notice that led to "this embarrassing act."

"They (Philippine panel members) had no business making a unilateral declaration (termination notice) because the two parties have to first agree. It does not speak well of this government and the kind of diplomatic practice we undertake," she said.

Shahani said according to the Ramos-Rusk Agreement, the notice of termination should be served after Sept. 16, 1991 following the treaty rejection.

Rep. Raul Roco (LDP, Camarines Sur) said the government cannot withdraw the termination notice to legalize a continued stay of the bases in the country after Sept. 16, 1991.

"Even if they do, there's nothing to extend anymore because of 1947 MBA (Military Bases Agreement) is finished and the proposed treaty extending its stay was rejected by the Senate," he said.

As this developed, Olongapo Mayor Richard Gordon praised Mrs Aquino for recalling the termination notice and called on the people to approve the treaty in a referendum.

"That is the proper thing to do," Gordon said, "I am confident we will win this all the way because that is what the people want."

Sen. Rene Saguisag (LP), meanwhile, expressed confidence the Senate will adopt his resolution calling for a rent-free withdrawal period for the U.S. bases, claiming wide support among senators.

Saguisag said Senate Resolution 1266 which he co-authored with Senators Agapito Aquino (Bandila) [People's Unity in Spirit and Aim] and Orlando Mercado (LP) expresses the sense of the Senate to extend "a pro-people, pro-poor lifeline" to base dependent workers and businesses and affirms the country's friendship with the Americans.

The resolution dropped Saguisag's call for a three-year terminal phase-out and opted for "a short, smooth transition and withdrawal period" to accommodate senators who prefer a shorter duration. The rent-free feature was retained.

In a letter to Salonga, Saguisag said the anti-bases bloc in the Senate "is unanimous, in principle at least," on the resolution and that he expects pro-bases senators "to beef up" their ranks "after a decent interval."

"They (pro-bases senators) would just want the smoke to clear before coming out openly," he said.

At least two pro-bases senators—Edgardo Angara (LDP) and Alberto Romulo (LDP)—have openly supported the resolution. Saguisag said the U.S. is amenable to the formula.

He added President Aquino initially accepted it but “apparently had a change of heart after talking with some leaders who shot down our pro-people, pro-poor resolution.”

Under the resolution, the U.S. will be allowed an orderly withdrawal without paying direct compensation while the Philippines phases in its conversion plans.

Senators Submit Withdrawal Proposal

*HK1809062491 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 18 Sep 91 pp 1, 4*

[By Chris V. Paraso]

[Text] A more liberal proposal was filed in the Senate yesterday to replace the rejected RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Security.

Authored by anti-treaty Senators Rene A.V. Saguisag, Agapito A. Aquino and Orlando S. Mercado, Senate Resolution [SR] No. 1266 seeks to establish an open-ended period for the withdrawal of American troops and facilities following the pact's defeat in the Senate.

It provides that the United States “is expected to withdraw completely in an orderly manner, while the Republic of the Philippines phases itself in and takes over gradually areas and operations that shall be turned over appropriately, with proper notice, subject to consultation and mutual agreement, for conversion as a possible economic zone, and other purposes.

“The parties will take appropriate measures as they shall jointly determine to ensure a short, smooth transition and withdrawal period with respect to custody and control of the subject facilities and in order to minimize any disruptive effects of such termination.”

The proposal also frees the U.S. Government from complying with its \$203-million “best efforts basis” annual compensation in exchange for an extended stay of its bases as stated in the side letter of President George Bush to President Aquino.

After completing the withdrawal process, SR 1266 seeks to allow the U.S. to gain access rights “subject to the terms to be agreed upon by the (contracting) parties in the spirit of friendship and cooperation that binds them.”

The three authors premised their proposal on the need to phase-in Government's plans to alleviate the plight of workers who will be displaced by the bases' pullout and to aid the Victims of Mt. Pinatubo's eruptions in Central Luzon.

In a letter to Senate President Jovito R. Salonga, Sen. Saguisag said the anti-treaty group is unanimous in principle on the resolution, adding that some pro-treaty senators are expected to support it “after a decent interval. They just want the smoke to clear before coming out openly.”

He said it has been “favorably received” by the U.S. and initially accepted by Mrs. Aquino who “apparently had a change of heart after talking with some leaders who shot down our pro-people, pro-poor resolution.”

In a related development, Senator Ernesto F. Herrera urged Sen. Salonga to review the Upper Chamber's legislative agenda to address the consequences resulting from the U.S. bases' withdrawal, and issuing a united call from both anti- and pro-treaty senators to “come together for national unity...to rise above our own personal hurts and pains...and gain the strength needed to forge ahead.”

NDF Congratulates Antibases Senators

*HK1809050391 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 18 Sep 91 pp 1, 20*

[By Victor Vega]

[Text] The National Democratic Front (NDF) congratulated yesterday the 12 senators who “fought to reject the one-sided Aquino-sponsored RP-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Security.”

In a press statement released by the Balita ng Malayang Pilipinas (BMP) [News of Free Philippines], the official NDF news agency, the communist organization said that the Senate's decision not to ratify the treaty will create favorable conditions in the Philippines “which could pave the way for a peaceful resolution of the civil war in the country.”

The NDF also announced its readiness to start direct talks with the government on how the unilateral ceasefire declared by the NDF should proceed and be effective.

The political arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) also accused “American puppets” of feverishly working to reverse the table regarding the historic Senate's decision. The NDF also called all Filipinos to be vigilant and resist all attempts by the “reactionary forces” to trample on the country's sovereignty.

Meanwhile, NDF Secretary-General Fr. Frank Fernandez sent an open letter to President Aquino, asking her to honor the ceasefire declared by the NDF four days ago and take action against members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) who have continued military operations against the guerrillas of the New People's Army (NPA).

Fernandez called on the government to reciprocate “our gesture by desisting from offensive actions by the AFP

against our forces and the people to pave the way for the immediate start of peace negotiations between the government and the NDF."

"Mrs. President, it has been almost a year since we relayed to you our proposal for the reopening of talks between the NDF and your government," Fernandez said in his letter. "While you have declared your openness for a resumption of peace talks, we are hoping for more concrete responses on your part so that the peace process can go underway," he added.

Abadia

Gen. Lisandro Abadia, AFP chief of staff, yesterday condemned the slaying of the Bulacan assistant provincial commander, by alleged New People's Army rebels, saying that the incident is solid proof that the ceasefire declaration of the National Democratic Front is a hoax.

The AFP chief said the killing of Supt. Abdurahman Abdula and his aide, PO2 [Police Officer 2d Class] Romeo Yumang, in Apalit, Pampanga, is clear indication that the unilateral ceasefire commitment of the NDF is "more propaganda than anything else."

The NDF declared last week a unilateral ceasefire as its commitment to peace in the wake of an expected rejection of the RP-U.S. bases treaty by the Senate.

The military said it will not recognize the ceasefire and will continue the battle against communist insurgency.

Abadia said the killing of Abdula and Yumang directly violated the NDF's self-imposed ceasefire declaration.

"If the NDF and the NPA really wanted to have an honest to goodness ceasefire, they better control their people on the ground," Abadia said. "Or have they (NDF leadership) lost control?"

Albano Comments on Referendum

HK1709120891 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Representative Rodolfo Albano warned that President Aquino may be ousted from her position if she pushes through with the bases referendum. Albano explained that the measure is against the Constitution. He said that according to the Constitution only a treaty ratified by the Senate can be submitted before the people. Albano also stressed that the Constitution may only be amended in February next year, and it should be the government who should start the initiative not Malacanang.

Comelec on Referendum's Obstacles

HK1809082591 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 18 Sep 91 p 3

[By Rodel Offemaria]

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] citing legal obstacles and technical difficulties, yesterday expressed doubts over the feasibility of the Malacanang plan to hold a referendum on the Senate rejection of the new RP-U.S. [Republic of the Philippines] bases treaty this December.

In an interview, Comelec Chairman Christian Monsod said the proposed schedule for the referendum "assumes certain efficiencies with respect to the gathering of signatures and the early resolution of possible cases or petitions brought before the Supreme Court" by those opposing it.

Monsod also expressed reservations about the possibility of holding the referendum by December, citing the lack of time to prepare and the absence of funds for it, whose allocation Congress must approve first.

"These are not within our control...and it seems to us that the realistic time by which all of these things are made, unfortunately because things do not work super-efficiently, is about February," Monsod said.

The Comelec earlier asked Malacanang and Congress to pass a law on electoral reforms by the end of August in preparation for the synchronized 1992 elections for president, vice president, senators, congressmen, governors, mayors and councilors.

"We still don't have that law, and it doesn't look like we will be able to have that law until, maybe October, which means we will be one to one-and-a-half months behind schedule," Monsod said.

The Comelec cannot start preparing for the referendum because it is not allowed by the Commission on Audit to buy materials for any electoral exercise without congressional approval, Monsod said.

The proposed referendum will cost the government P[Philippine peso]330 M [Million], which the Comelec will use for its massive information campaign on the issue and the registration of new and qualified voters.

Monsod earlier admitted that their task would be made more complicated by the impending elections but added: "We are an agency that is supposed to implement this kind of mandate."

Military Fears Increased Tension

HK1709101491 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 17 Sep 91 p 6

[By staffmember Manny Mogato]

[Text] Senior armed forces officials are worried over a sudden American withdrawal from the Philippines, saying this would intensify tensions in the Asia-Pacific region and trigger the reemergence of Japan as a regional military power.

In an interview, armed forces chief General Lisandro Abadia said the U.S. would have to withdraw from Subic Naval Base once the Senate rejects the new treaty.

"If they (Americans) withdraw from the Philippines, there would be a sort of a power vacuum," he told reporters. "I do not know what will happen but certainly a power vacuum invites other regional powers to fill it up and this would certainly increase tensions in an already volatile condition."

The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] position contradicted that of the Indonesian Foreign minister, who earlier said the region would be better off without foreign military bases.

Abadia said the regional security situation was too complex and different from that of Europe, especially after the collapse of communist regimes in the Soviet Union and in most eastern European countries.

"Military power in western Europe is more defined than what we have here in the east," he said, adding that the communist countries in the region, China, Vietnam and North Korea, have showed resiliency.

A senior defense analyst agreed with Abadia's views, arguing that the thawing of Cold War relations among western and eastern bloc countries did not affect the importance of securing sea lanes in the South China Sea and Moluccas Strait.

Abadia Meets Generals on Rejection

HK1809031091 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 2200 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] General Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces of the Philippines chief of staff, called a meeting with his top commanders following the Senate's rejection of the new Republic of the Philippines-U.S. bases treaty. Abadia said that he called a meeting with the generals to relay to them the proper conduct of the military in light of the Senate's rejection of the new 10-year lease of Subic Naval Base. The defense and military officials warned that the modernization of the Armed Forces is in danger because of the loss of \$100 million each year as military aid coming from the United States.

The Armed Forces spokesman announced that Abadia will visit Thailand for three days starting today. No details were given on the visit.

Local New People's Army Comments

HK1809035991 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 18 Sep 91 p 1

[By Rita Villadiego]

[Text] A spokesman of Communist rebels in Southern Luzon yesterday said they would honor the unilateral ceasefire directed by the National Democratic Front (NDF) in view of Senate rejection of the new base agreement.

In a statement sent to reporters, Gregorio Rosal alias "Ka [Comrade] Roger", spokesman of the New People's Army [NPA] Melito Glor Command in Southern Tagalog said they were supporting the truce so that government could find solutions to the strife raging in the countryside.

Rosal called on all nationalist forces to unite in the fight against U.S. imperialism.

Last Thursday, the NDF declared a unilateral ceasefire nationwide in the face of "a clear trend" in the Senate to reject a new base agreement with the United States.

NDF is the umbrella group of about a dozen leftist underground organizations, including the NPA and the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Rosal said they had stopped all offensive operations since Thursday. He added that they would continue to take care of NPA units and would only defend their units in case of military operations.

"Sisikapin ng hukbong bayan na magtimpi kung sakali't may probokasyon ang tropa ng armed forces [We will strive to exercise self-restraint if there is provocation from the Armed Forces]," Rosal said.

Rosal said they were ready to talk with the government.

He added that NPA units like the Apolonio Mendoza command, Ma. Lorena Barrogs Brigade, Banahaw and Eduardo Tagle command and Felimon Cortes commandoes in Southern Tagalog will comply with the NDF directive.

Plan To Raise Taxes Assailed

HK1809091191 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 18 Sep 91 p 10

[By Arnold E. Belleza]

[Text] Tagaytay City—Organized labor yesterday assailed President Aquino's plan to raise taxes to recoup the foreign funding loss resulting from the Senate rejection of the bases treaty.

Labor leaders from the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) and the Labor Advisory Consultative Council (LACC) said the President's proposal "is not the answer" to the hardship expected following the treaty's rejection.

Should Government press for the legislation of new tax measures, several labor leaders said they would have no choice but to call for another round of wage increases.

The labor leaders were unanimous in calling on the President to review the proposed tax hike, adding Government should "review its economic policies, discuss this with Congress and the Senate," and explore other options to alleviate the expected economic downturn.

Avelino Valerio, vice-president of the pro-treaty TUCP, said Government should instead press for "increased and efficient collection" if it wants to improve tax revenues.

Kilusang Mayo Uno [I May Movement KMU] legal counsel Potenciano Flores said the tax proposal "is not related to (the) bases," adding "we are against repressive taxation...the KMU will oppose any tax measure."

Mr. Flores said the KMU, an LACC affiliate, would not press for a wage increase, but would instead pursue further reductions in oil prices and power rates. He said KMU already has a petition before the Supreme Court opposing the additional P1[Philippine peso] duty on oil.

Reynaldo Capa of the LACC affiliate KATIPUNAN said a wage demand would follow higher taxes, adding however, the Government should first conduct talks on the issue.

Lawyer Alfredo Bentulan of the Trade Union of the Philippines and Allied Services (TUPAS), another LACC affiliate, said the President should consult Congress on fund generation, particularly that of privatizing "nonperforming assets" like the Development Bank of the Philippines and the National Power Corporation.

Mr. Bentulan said the LACC "may consider (asking for higher) wages, but for the moment we should not even think about this...(since) this is not the proper time."

ECOP ON WAGES

While refusing to comment on the President's proposal for higher taxes, Employers Confederation of the Philippines [ECOP] president Francisco Floro said "this is not the only option...we will have to study what the immediate effects will be, then we will issue our position."

Mr. Floro rejected the possibility of a wage increase in response to higher taxes.

As Government, labor and management discuss the nation's wage policies in a National Experts Conference on Wages here, the ECOP chief said "we can look at other options such as nonwage benefits."

To meet the "hard times ahead," he said Government should look into options like "accelerated privatization" and addressing the plight of the nation's 4.6 million unemployed.

Government should increase revenues and reduce expenses, Mr. Floro said.

NOTICE OF TERMINATION

In another development, labor leaders were surprised as well as divided over Mrs Aquino's decision to withdraw the notice of termination to the United States.

LACC spokesman Paterno Menzon said the President's move was a "serious and sensitive matter" and that the LACC will convene to decide on a response."

Mr. Bentulan outlined three points against Mrs. Aquino's decision.

- The notice of termination is a fait accompli. It cannot be withdrawn anymore since the 1987 Constitution provides for the withdrawal of U.S. bases;
- The Ramos-Rusk agreement is against the Constitution; and
- A referendum will be tiring and divisive.

On the other hand, TUCP said it would support Mrs Aquino. Representative Alex Villaviza said the referendum will be TUCP's fallback position. He said they would help the President gather the required number of signatures to push for a referendum.

Editorial Hails Treaty Rejection

HK1709084491 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 17 Sep 91 p 4

[Editorial: "A Historic Vote"]

[Text] Yesterday, 12 men good and true closed the chapter on the American military presence in our land for all time. With their singular act of heroism and, yes, patriotism, the 12 senators erased the last blot to true national self-possession and opened a new course in history unhindered by what has been called either an obstacle or a crutch.

Yesterday was also a day for unmitigated pride as we heard some of the best men and women of our re-established democracy speak their minds both for and against the base treaty. One has to be dull of mind and spirit not to be moved by the clarity, the eloquence and the basic honesty of their convictions. Except for one or two glaring exceptions, they all made Filipinos feel the country is in good and caring hands with this Senate.

From the two lady senators came the most gallant and sensible reactions to the foregone defeat of the treaty. One called for closer consideration of the practical alternatives that Mindanao offers to the tremendous economic losses in Central Luzon, while the other counseled a more statesman-like acceptance of the judgment made by her peers and the need for better coordination between the executive and the legislative in the fashioning of important legislation.

This is not to gloss over the regrettably ugly turn that the overall discussion of the bases issue has taken over the past few weeks. The accusations and threats leveled against the 12 senators who rejected the treaty, the pressures brought to bear on them, the half-truths, the engineered hysteria and the outright demagoguery that culminated in the farce of last week's Luneta people power demonstration—we are not likely to forget these for a long time to come. Now that a definitive turn has been taken in this issue, a decision that has been arrived at in the normal exercise of democratic processes, it seems no easing of the tensions is anywhere in sight.

According to all we know of the workings of a constitutional democracy, an official, valid, binding and final disposition has been made of the unlamented Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Security by a resounding majority of the Senate. Yet even as the historic vote was being taken, President Aquino ordered her executive secretary to pursue the people's alleged will to avail themselves of the constitutional provision for initiative and referendum to overrule the Senate's decision.

Into a still volatile situation, Malacanang seems bent on posing the most direct challenge to another co-equal branch of the government. This is an act that can only deepen the divisions that already rend our people. Where this desperate step will lead us no one can say.

One wishes it were possible for the nation to walk away from further division and tumult. Unfortunately, some of us seem to thrive on just such situations. As if the troubles now besetting the nation were not enough, they now propose to tear out our guts so that they may claim what is bound to be a pyrrhic victory.

Editorial Remarks on Disputes

*HK1709090191 Quezon City MALAYA in English
17 Sep 91 p 4*

[Editorial: "The First Day"]

[Text] Today is the first day of the rest of our lives. And many Filipinos have hoped that the rest of their lives would be permanently free of foreign bases, foreign troops, foreign interference, foreign arrogance, foreign excesses.

They're almost there, but not quite yet.

The Senate kept its appointment with destiny yesterday and struck down the bases treaty, with 12 men keeping faith with their original positions and convictions. There was no break in their ranks, no apostasy, no betrayal. It was the same with the 11 defenders of the bases. At least no one can say that the senators of the Philippines are fickle and feckless.

The Senate's vote of rejection should have marked the end of this heated, passionate, divisive debate on the treaty. But President Aquino won't have it so. Anticipating the Senate's action, she has called for a national referendum to vote on the treaty, suggesting it is the people who should have the last say on the matter.

Many dispute and will dispute her position, to the extent of taking the question to the Supreme Court. Their argument is that the Senate's rejection is the final, definitive, irreversible verdict on the bases. But she has challenged it, and the agony and aggravation will go on for some time yet.

But obviously the last word on the treaty has not been said yet. The nation will continue to be harangued and

harassed over the issue. It has endured this for more than a year now, and undoubtedly will survive more of the same.

For the time being, however, a lot of people must be feeling good on this first day of the rest of their lives.

Coup Idea Said Illogical, Reckless

*HK1709084991 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English
17 Sep 91 p 4*

[Editorial: "Why Coups Are Irrelevant"]

[Text] The rumors about another coup in the wake of the rejection of the Administration-sponsored bases treaty with the United States should be dismissed with dispatch. It distracts the nation's attention away from what to do after the withdrawal of the Americans from Subic. Not only that. A coup as an aftermath of the rejection is illogical, a reckless adventure, makes no political sense, has no widespread public support and rests on foolish assumptions. As such, a coup as a response to recasting this country's relationship with the U.S. is a starry-eyed option that should be smothered.

Obviously, the rumors flowed from the dialogues initiated by the new armed forces chief of staff, General Lisandro Abadia, with the putschist factions in his effort to unify the military from its debilitating factionalism—itsself a national phenomenon that pervades all Filipino social and political institutions. These negotiations have been interpreted by those incurably afflicted with grand conspiracy theories as another of those military plots designed to consolidate the military for a post-bases coup. The coup scenario is based on the assumption that, with economic dislocation, and consequently, political unrest, sure to follow the rejection, the military is preparing for a takeover not only to restore public order but also to replace a cumbersome democratic system with one that is authoritarian for a more expeditious decision making.

To demonstrate the utter nonsense of the coup option, a nation that unfortunately feeds on the trauma of a government having survived seven coup attempts, let us consider what purpose a military takeover will serve. It is said that the U.S. would be behind such a coup to install a government that would be more predisposed to keeping the bases in this country.

A coup necessarily means that the Aquino government should be deposed on the grounds that it is weak and that its weakness has been demonstrated in its failure to win Senate support for ratification. But since the defense department and the civil government have been on the same side of debate—given the military's corporate interests in the continuation of U.S. military assistance to promote its modernization program—it makes no sense to topple its ally, in this case, the Aquino government. Thus, if such a coup takes place, the coup would have a larger goal. It would be to change the entire constitutional system which has established political

institutions including, among other things, a Senate that has treaty-ratifying responsibilities. It will mean a coup for sweeping systemic change, not merely a change in political leadership within the present constitutional system. It will mean a total change that will do away with an independent legislature functioning within a system of checks and balances.

For the sake of argument, if a coup were intended merely to replace Mrs Aquino because of her perceived weak leadership, so that Vice President Salvador Laurel replaces her to give the move a constitutional veneer, there is absolutely no evidence to be confident that Mr Laurel could revive the treaty and ram it down the throat of the nation, without causing civil discord.

The U.S. has invariably been linked to coups, actual or still being gestated, as an instrument of intervention in domestic political affairs. It is hard to see how a coup directed against the Aquino government or intended to replace the entire political system to make it more responsive to authoritarian direction or to keep the U.S. bases can promote U.S. security or economic interests in the region.

Any drastic change in the political system is likely to be very disruptive—more dislocating than the economic shock arising from the bases treaty rejection—in the sense that Filipinos have consistently demonstrated that they condemn coups as a method for political leadership change. A coup that will be forced on the nation as a reaction to the bases rejection can only inflame nationalism further beyond the limits of Metro Manila, the center of nationalist ferment. It will divide the nation more deeply and acrimoniously, and the unrest arising from such division will make the nation ungovernable.

Given these possibilities, the U.S. will rather prefer transferring as quickly as possible its facilities at Subic to its other sites in the Pacific. A politically unstable Philippines in the post-bases period is something the U.S. if it knows its interests in the region, would want to avoid like bubonic plague. It does not help the U.S. or its allies like Japan and the rest of Asean to retaliate economically against the Philippines for rejecting the treaty. The political costs of such retaliation to beggar the Philippines in terms of a politically unstable country with a very strategic geographical position in the South China Sea would be very prohibitive.

The argument boils down to two essential realities. First, a coup as a response to rejection is not only sheer nonsense. It would be politically and economically disastrous alternative, both to the Philippines and to the U.S. Secondly, the domestic and international environment is no longer favorable to coups. We don't have to go beyond the collapse of the coup in the Soviet Union last August to get instructions that there are better ways to respond to change than sending tanks to the centers of state power. This means that the military must read current events and derive the correct signals from them. If it does not, then it means it is being overtaken by events.

Abadia Rules Out Military Coup

*HK1709082791 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0245 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Interview with General Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces chief of staff, by Jun Pineda; place not given—live or recorded; monitored in progress]

[Text] [Abadia] ...this happens to my government because we in the Armed Forces leadership are constitutional soldiers. We are not members of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM]. We are professional soldiers. We have repeatedly said that this speculation of a military coup led by me is baseless. That is not true.

[Pineda] You mentioned that you are not a RAM member, but you are releasing these rebel soldiers, general.

[Abadia] Well, they told me, even Senator Enrile told me that they will not attempt to hold a coup again. Senator Enrile himself said this.

[Pineda] Is it because the election is nearing?

[Abadia] I don't think it is because of that. Everyone seems to feel, including the idealistic young officers, that the people no longer support this move. So, I want to inform our people not to worry because there will be no coup.

[Pineda] Regarding this rejection of the treaty, what will be its effect on our campaign against insurgency?

[Abadia] This will not be very much affected right now because the spare parts are still due to arrive. Those which we have just ordered will arrive in one or two years time, so there is no effect yet. Our soldiers, in the meantime, are ready to adjust if this treaty is really dead. The Congress may give us additional funds so we can buy the spare parts which are supposed to be bought with the Americans' money.

[Pineda] In relation to the report, two days ago, that the National Democratic Front [NDF] has declared a unilateral cease-fire, what can you say about this?

[Abadia] Well, they declared it in the newspapers. They did not give any document to the government. What I can say is that this is a welcome development, but I think that we should study this thoroughly because we have been had by them before.

[Pineda] Maybe it has come to your knowledge that yesterday another ambush took place in Mountain Province.

[Abadia] You know, this ambush, if you are in the military and do not take extra care, you will really be hit. Even if this is sad, this is the risk we have to face in our profession.

[Pineda] But do you believe that they are sincere in their declaration, which you said was only delivered to the newspapers?

[Abadia] But it is true that this was just in the newspapers. Joma Sison said that if the Americans do not leave, they will cancel the unilateral cease-fire. You see? The Senate has just voted on the treaty and yet he is saying so many things.

[Pineda] So, you do not believe that the NDF is sincere in its declaration?

[Abadia] It is not that I don't believe, but we need something more than just a media release. Something substantive. But if it is just a faxed message to our newspaper publications, I think this is doubtful.

[Pineda] From your point of view and despite the rejection of the bases treaty, when can we totally crush the country's insurgency problem?

[Abadia] If you say totally, we have to account for each and every one of them. What the Armed Forces want to say is that we will achieve strategic control by the end of 1992. This means that the problem will fall to just a law enforcement problem. Like what happened to the People's Liberation Army, which had just a handful of members left in the end, and in this case, wherein only a few remain, these will finally become mere bandits. So, the solution here is the cooperation of every sector in the country—government, civil government, military, non-government organizations, and all the people. You are aware that communism has been renounced all over the world, but it seems that we here are stubborn. In Russia, Gorbachev has dismantled the CPSU. But here, we are still insisting on it. This ideology is meaningless now. It only makes people suffer more and kills so many too. Look at Negros, a killing field has been discovered again. Our friends on the left should think now. Should they continue fighting their brothers? Is this right? We should talk so that our country can finally have peace. Our country is in a pitiful state.

[Pineda] General, this is the last question. There are politicians who have stated that the coming elections will be bloody because of the private armies and spread of guns in the private sector. What can you say about this, General?

[Abadia] We have not received any report on private armies. This is the responsibility of the Philippine National Police [PNP]. We will assist the PNP in dismantling these so-called private armies, if ever there are some. But the biggest private army is the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army. This is the biggest private army. So, what we want is that they should not terrorize our countrymen into voting for their candidates in the coming election.

[Pineda] So, what you mean is that we should be neutral and not side with any of the candidates, General?

[Abadia] Yes. I have been telling our people that the Armed Forces and the PNP should be neutral. This was one of the president's prerequisites, that in the coming election the Armed Forces should help the Commission on Elections to maintain peaceful elections.

[Abadia] Many thanks, General.

Congress 'Sympathetic' to Military

*HK1809082291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0758 GMT
18 Sep 91*

[Text] Manila, Sept 18 (AFP) - The Philippine Armed Forces, badly outgunned in the region, can expect a more sympathetic Congress as they embark on a long-term modernization program without the blessings of the United States, a senator said Wednesday.

The Senate rejected a new 10-year U.S. lease on Subic Naval Base on Monday, effectively turning down annual compensation of 203 million dollars from Washington, including 103 million dollars in military aid.

However, President Corazon Aquino extended the U.S. lease by one year, pending the outcome of a national referendum on the rejected agreement.

Senate defense committee chairman Ernesto Maceda, who was among 12 who voted against the treaty, said the U.S. military aid was to have been used to finance one third of the military's long-range modernization program worth a total six billion dollars, with the remaining two-thirds being generated internally.

With the treaty rejection, Maceda said Congress instructed Defense Secretary Renato de Villa during a committee hearing Wednesday to come up with a revised proposal so that "every year, there will be automatic appropriation."

He argued that the Senate vote "might be a blessing in disguise" since "we will be sympathetic to providing everything they need for modernization."

He said he saw no disruptions in any of the defense department's ongoing programs.

The proposed military budget for 1992 is 19.5 billion pesos (722 million dollars), up from 17.1 billion pesos (633 million dollars) this year.

The military is fighting a resilient, 22-year-old communist insurgency which is bent on battling on despite the collapse of one-party socialist states in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

With the projected U.S. military pullout, Manila would now have to take care of external defense as well. Military officials here have said that equipment-wise the Philippine Armed Forces is at least 10 years behind its Southeast Asian neighbors.

AFP To Get 'Supplemental Budget'

HK1809132591 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 1100 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Senators have assured that they will support the budgetary needs of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] for the coming year. During a hearing of the Senate Defense Committee, Defense Secretary Renato de Villa and AFP Chief Lisandro Abadia asked that Congress approve the proposed AFP budget of more than 19 million Philippine pesos. The Senate placated the fears of military leaders that there was a possible insufficiency of funds due to the Senate's rejection of the new bases treaty. The AFP was one of the primary beneficiaries of the financial aid that would have been received from the new treaty.

The Senate also assured that they are also ready to give the AFP a supplemental budget for the maintenance of the four former U.S. facilities which were recently turned over to the Philippines.

Salonga Interviewed on Treaty

HK1809063991 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0030 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Interview with Senate President Jovito Salonga on "Liberty in Action" program by host Joe Taruc;—live; italicized passages in English]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Taruc] You know, Mr. Senate President, many of our listeners are eager to hear from you again about certain details concerning the historic rejection of the Republic of the Philippines-U.S. Treaty.

[Salonga] I also want [changes thought] the reason why I came here this morning is because I want to hear my hoarse voice.

[Taruc] Mr. Senate President, first of all can you please let our listeners know what would be the effect of this treaty rejection; for example with these military bases, what will happen?

[Salonga] Well, the Philippines and the United States already have a decision on that in the Manglapus-Shultz agreement. Most people do not know that it is specified in Article 7, Section 3 of this agreement with the United States that: *"Upon the final termination of the use by the Government of the United States of these facilities, the United States and the Philippines will take appropriate measures as they shall jointly determine to ensure a smooth transition."* In short, it should already be returned to the Philippines, with respect to custody and control of the facilities, and in order to minimize any disruptive effects of such termination. So as not to damage the Philippines, minimize the disruptive effects, the turn-over to the hands of the Filipinos should be smooth and orderly.

[Taruc] Perhaps you can remember the declarations of President Bush of America, of Secretary Cheney that right after the treaty rejection by the Senate, the day after, they will start the so-called withdrawal period.

[Salonga] Yes. And even chief negotiator Armitage said if you decide to reject this treaty, we will leave with our dignity intact as soon as possible.

[passage omitted]

[Taruc] How about the pressures on you to reverse your position?

[Salonga] They are many. Up to the last minute, they thought that if I changed my stand, my fellow senators would also change their stand. That can never be.

[Taruc] You know, up to this moment they are looking for explanations as to how you were able to keep the 11 senators from swaying from their position.

[Salonga] The truth of the matter is that there were about 15 or 16 of them, not 12; but four deserted us. Yet the 12 remained true and steadfast. They were loyal to the Constitution. They were loyal to their convictions. They were loyal to their conscience. And I admire my fellow senators. I am the last of the disciples of freedom in the Philippines.

[Taruc] Mr. Senate President, you know that up to this time, there are efforts by the present administration to negate the effect of the Senate's treaty rejection by means of a referendum. As a distinguished lawyer, what are your views on this?

[Salonga] What I can say to the people in high positions of authority is: *Be loyal to the Constitution.* We have already buried the cold corpse of that treaty. Why don't you respect the peace of that corpse? Don't revive it any more because it is already a very, very cold corpse. *And you cannot do that. It will be against the Constitution.* Your first pledge, and that should be your fidelity, your loyalty, is your adherence to the Constitution. Once you put that Constitution in the trash, even the government might be put in the trash by our countrymen. And the so-called withdrawal of notice of termination—I was pondering on it this morning. What do other countries think, especially the Americans? *Everything we do we cannot take seriously.* We gave them a notice of termination and then we will put the same in the trash?

[Taruc] Recall.

[Salonga] *My God, the Philippine Government cannot be taken seriously by these people. We cannot be respected.* If we respect our Constitution, we respect ourselves and our own race. I think they are mistaken. *And that's the reason why I'd like to say perhaps the president should get a new set of legal advisers.*

[passage omitted]

[Taruc] Mr. Senate President, *do you anticipate* that these Americans will interfere thoroughly in the 1992 elections, considering that this is a synchronized election, national and local officials?

[Salonga] In all of our elections since we had so-called independence in 1946, the Americans have always interfered in our elections. And that was what President Macapagal said even during their elections when he stood first against Garcia, then against Marcos. The Americans, he said, are meddling. *And he speaks from a wealth of personal experience.*

[Taruc] Because of these developments, would you say that the effects of the Senate rejection of the treaty could be negated if, for example, the officials, president and senators to be elected in 1992 are pro-bases advocates?

[Salonga] *Well, there is nothing to prevent [it].* There is nothing that can prevent the new administration from conniving with the Americans and having a new treaty that can be ratified. That's possible. But I have trust and faith in our people. *They will not allow the integrity and the respect of our people to be tarnished by this kind of conspiracy.*

[Taruc] Senate President Salonga, what was the effect of this Senate rejection action last 16 September? What was the effect of this on our political parties?

[Salonga] I think there occurred *major political realignments*, although you have not yet seen that. Yesterday, we have already accepted into the Liberal Party *the distinguished son of a distinguished father*, Senator Bobby Tanada, who sponsored that resolution of non-concurrence. And I think this will be a series. Many people want to join. Among student leaders alone, many are trying to contact us and wanting to become Liberals. Now, in other parties, I saw in the Senate that they were fragmented. The Nationalist Party ...[changes thought] You know Doy Laurel, the vice president, was not supported by his brother Senator Sotero Laurel. Senator Sotero Laurel did not sway from his position against this treaty, against this agreement. Senator Enrile was also against it. But my friend Senator Tamano, he followed the path of Vice President Laurel. So they are divided. Now with the Struggle of Filipino Democrats [LDP], they are divided also. They seemed united in the Senate, but the truth is—and I analyzed this in my speech—this chairman or chairperson of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Letty Shahani, she said that she is for a "critical yes." Senator Romulo had many indefensible criticisms of the treaty. He said he cannot defend the treaty but he voted yes. "*Purposely vague, lamentably deficient*" said Senator Romulo. The other, even Senator Hererra, was really against that treaty at first. I don't know why he changed his mind. He is already answerable for that. Senator Alvarez made many criticisms regarding the treaty and even rendered a privilege speech against the treaty. And Santanina Rasul, Senator Santanina Rasul is not an LDP member; she is from the Filipino Democratic Party-Nation's Strength; but she

had very grave reservations. I said that under the law, *in international law, the law of all nations, a critical yes is actually a polite no*, which is why the LDP is divided on that.

[Taruc] Let us seek the view of Senate President Jovito Salonga on the proposed actions which may be undertaken by the present administration to negate the rejection enacted by the Senate. Mr. Senate President, what can you say about this people initiative, referendum being talked about?

[Salonga] There are two kinds of referendum. The referendum applicable to a treaty: That referendum can be undertaken if we ratify the treaty. That is very explicit in Article 18, Section 25. Once we ratify the treaty, and if Congress still likes, a referendum can still be held as a means of a check to our ratification. What is the rationale for that? Why was it written that way in the Constitution? The presence of foreign troops and foreign military, *that is extraordinary*, that is abnormal, because an independent country will not permit the presence of foreign troops, of foreign military bases, especially if the foreign military base has nuclear weapons. Can you accommodate in your house a visitor who carries with him bombs and nuclear weapons? [chuckles] So it is extraordinary. It is written in the Constitution, if that will be permitted by the Senate, if the Senate ratified, then the people have a recourse to reverse their decision by way of a referendum. The Senate might have betrayed the country. But the Senate did not betray the country. Twelve and even more, even the pro-bases are with us. So that magnificent 12, those 12 disciples who said: We will not ratify that. That treaty is rejected. *Therefore, there is no occasion for a referendum for the treaty.*

[Taruc] *It is provided in the Constitution?*

[Salonga] Yes.

[Taruc] That if it is a rejection, there is no referendum?

[Salonga] No more referendum. Now, they saw that there is also a referendum *in many parts, in some parts of the Constitution*. So they saw this Section 32, Article 6; and they thought they can get away with this. What is written here is if Congress, provincial board, or city board formulated an unacceptable law detrimental to the people, the people themselves will initiate to have a referendum.

[Taruc] Is this the essence of 6735?

[Salonga] The implementing legislation of that is Republic Act 6735, authored by Congressman Roco and by Senator Neptali Gonzales from our group. But this is applicable only to ordinary legislation; it is not applicable to the treaty.

[Taruc] It has nothing to do with....

[Salonga interrupts] That has nothing to do with ...[changes thought] Because a treaty involves two countries, many countries agree. You cannot subject that to a

referendum. Only ordinary legislation made by your own Congress or own board can be reversed through a referendum.

[Taruc] *Not even a provision in the Constitution, for example the provision setting the expiration of the military bases agreement for 16 September 1991?*

[Salonga] You can amend the Constitution, but that will still be in February 1992. The making of amendments is prohibited until after five years from ratification.

[Taruc] Okay, and just as you pointed out, this so-called initiative being discussed here is the people's initiative?

[Salonga] People's initiative. But this initiative is the initiative of Malacanang, which is why it is a violation of the law. And if they insist on doing that, I said yesterday when I was interviewed by the BBC, *my advice is to get a better set of legal advisers. They are treading on dangerous ground. If they don't respect the Constitution, who else will follow the Constitution?*

[passage omitted]

[Taruc] Ley of Quezon City asks if we should celebrate the rejection of the U.S. treaty when the president is *moving heaven and earth to retain the bases*. Will she be impeached by the Senate? Her request is that there be no more mention of Marcos' dictatorship since this was five years ago.

[Salonga] Yes. The difficulty about that impeachment is, for that to be elevated to the Senate, it should first pass through the House of Representatives. I think they will not allow that impeachment to pass the House of Representatives. *We can only try the president, impeach her once the House of Representatives has approved that kind of resolution.*

[passage omitted]

[Taruc] From Rowena Talon of Pasig: If the planned referendum of the government pushes through, what action will you take, as Senate president?

[Salonga] The action we can take is to wait for the resolution that will come from the House. But we in the Senate will demonstrate our stand, maybe by means of a resolution saying that Malacanang is not doing the right thing.

[passage omitted]

[Taruc] Mr. Senate President, Jun Rodriguez of Paranaque has a question: Can we not use the people's initiative to impeach the president for fighting for the American people instead of being the president of the Republic of the Philippines?

[Salonga] The mechanism, the procedure to impeach the president, ...[changes thought] and I am saddened because I supported our president and I campaigned for her in Visayas and here in Luzon. So I am sad that you are asking about impeachment. What I would like to

happen is that the president, with grace and humility, should accept the decision of the Senate. And I think her popularity will increase, and she can be as popular as before when she entered the womb of power. But let us answer. *There is a procedure of impeachment provided in the Constitution; and we should respect this.* The complaint for impeachment may be filed by any member of the House of Representatives, by a congressman, or by an ordinary citizen. And this will be forwarded to a committee which we call the Committee on Impeachment. I just don't know who is the chairman of the Committee on Impeachment in the Lower House. And after the hearing, by a majority vote of that committee, the Committee on Impeachment, a majority vote of all its members, it will also be submitted to the general assembly of the House. *And within 60 session days from that a referral, together with the corresponding resolution of impeachment, will have to be submitted.* Now, what will happen in the House? By one-third of all the members, one-third only, the favorable resolution may already be passed with the articles on impeachment of the committee. Then, when there has already been a verified complaint, and a resolution of impeachment filed by at least one-third of all the members of the House, it will be elevated to the Senate. *And we have the sole power, the Senate, to try and decide all cases of impeachment.* That is the procedure.

[passage omitted]

[Taruc] Antonio Baltazar of Balut, Tondo, Manila: When the president ignores the Constitution, isn't that grounds for impeachment?

[Salonga] *That's a culpable violation of the Constitution.* But I do not want to go through that because it is not good. The people might again be divided. Supposedly, after the Senate has rendered its decision, we should once again be united and bear the hardships. If ever there are hardships, like I said, *no nation can be truly free without sweat, without tears.* It is good we need not shed blood prior to the decision of the Senate.

[Taruc] You know, Mr. Senate President, many are calling us; many of our people are apprehensive about what will happen if the referendum alleged to be unconstitutional is pursued.

[Salonga] I also fear what may happen. *We will further divide the nation.* And blood might have to be shed. So I am calling on the advisers of our president to slow down and think very well on what you are doing. And maybe, after a prayer, our feelings, our thoughts, and our hearts might be enlightened.

[passage omitted]

Santiago Comments on Situation

HK1809044691 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0300 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Presidential aspirant Miriam Defensor Santiago said the withdrawal of the notice of termination of the

military bases is legal and a good move by the government. In a telephone interview, Santiago said that based on the Ramos-Rusk agreement, the notice of termination states that all U.S. military facilities in the country will end their stay on 16 September 1991, but that the U.S. and Philippine Governments need a one-year orderly withdrawal period. According to Santiago, even if the country has already issued the notice of termination to the U.S. Government, the facilities still have the right to remain for one year in the country. Santiago, however, said that if the government's intention is to neutralize the Senate on the rejection of the Philippines-U.S. treaty, this is not the proper way to retain the military bases in the country.

Aquino Warned About Impeachment

*HK1809073891 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 18 Sep 91 p 10*

[Text] Some congressmen yesterday warned President Aquino she could be impeached if she insists on holding a national referendum on the bases treaty.

Opposition spokesman Rep. Rodolfo Albano of Isabela said if Mrs. Aquino calls for a referendum to overturn the Senate rejection of the treaty, "she is liable for impeachment as she would be guilty of culpable violation of the Constitution."

"Records of Concom (Constitutional Commission) deliberations clearly state that the process of ratification can only follow if the Senate duly concurs with a treaty. How can a treaty killed by the Senate be the subject of ratification by the people?" he asked.

On Malacanang's plan to invoke Republic Act [RA] 6735, or the Initiatives and Referendum Act, Mr. Albano argued it is against the intention of the law, which "envisions" the process of petitioning for a legislative amendment, to originate from the people.

Assistant Majority Floor Leader Raul Roco, principal author of RA 6735, agreed. He said the initiative for a referendum should "come from the people and not from Malacanang." He said political parties and nongovernmental organizations should undertake the effort.

Besides, the solon pointed out, a referendum, even if it is successfully pushed, will not result in the ratification of the treaty, "and therefore an expensive exercise without results.

"In this people's initiative, it is not good policy for the Executive department to lead the effort. The Executive department is the defender of the Constitution. It is the main protector of the constitutional process," he said.

Mr. Roco explained there are two options under RA 6735 which the people can take—a people's initiative to propose legislation and call for a referendum to reject, approve or amend a legislation or a Congressional action.

Mr. Roco urged the Palace to accept the decision of the Senate and work for the unity of the people divided on the issue of the stay of the bases.

"The thing to do now is for the people to unite to help Central Luzon and the struggling economies of the provinces," he said.

Rep. Bonifacio Gillego, leader of the progressive bloc, earlier said Mrs. Aquino could face impeachment for actively supporting the treaty since the bases accord violates certain provisions of the Constitution, one of which, he stressed, is the prohibition of storing nuclear weapons in Philippine territory.

Enrile Urges Aquino's Impeachment

*HK1809091691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0903 GMT
18 Sep 91*

[Text] Manila, Sept 18 (AFP) - Opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile urged colleagues Wednesday to impeach President Corazon Aquino for allegedly violating the Philippine Constitution by extending a military base accord with the United States.

"This is a clear ground for impeachment," Enrile told a news conference a day after Aquino invoked a 1966 agreement giving Washington one year to withdraw from its Philippine bases after the expiry of the lease on September 16, 1991.

Enrile said the 1987 Philippines Constitution had superseded the one-year pullout agreement and that, following the Senate's rejection of a new 10-year treaty Monday, Aquino's "treasonous act" made her liable for impeachment for violating the charter.

He said he was urging members of the opposition in the the 200-member house of representatives, where any impeachment charges must first be heard, to file impeachment charges against Aquino.

Enrile said the country had entered a "constitutional crisis" with Aquino's extension of the lapsed agreement, and added that "she must be under terrific pressure" to keep American troops in the country.

He called for a mobilization of Philippine public opinion to prevail upon the U.S. Government to pull out of its former colony.

Enrile said the Philippine and U.S. Governments "should now work out an agreement for the orderly withdrawal of American troops from the Philippines."

Enrile, who served as defense minister under former President Ferdinand Marcos and Aquino for a total of 17 years, said six months would be a "reasonable period" for an orderly pullout of the estimated 8,000 troops still in the country.

Enrile also ruled out a coup attempt by the Armed Forces, which had expressed full support for the rejected

treaty, saying he doubted Filipino soldiers could be motivated to seize power to keep foreign troops on Philippine territory.

He said he was invoking a provision in the Constitution that "all treaties or international agreements existing at the time the Constitution was adopted can no longer be extended without the approval of two-thirds of the Philippine Senate."

The treaty giving U.S. forces access to Subic Naval Base until the year 2001 failed to muster the necessary support, losing by a vote of 11 for and 12 against.

But Aquino has refused to accept the Senate vote as final and is seeking a national referendum to challenge the result.

Enrile said that in order to extend the agreement, Aquino would have to go back to the Senate to ask for a two-thirds vote, but he doubted whether she could get it.

"The tragic part" of the new controversy generated by the extension of the agreement was that Washington had not asked for it and it was only Aquino who was trying to keep American forces until she could organize a referendum, he added.

Aquino should now "gracefully accept defeat" and disabuse people of the impression that she is "more interested in protecting and upholding the interests of a foreign country," he added.

Cuisia: Rejection Endangers Aid

HK1809102591 Hong Kong AFP in English 1011 GMT
18 Sep 91

[Text] Manila, Sept 18 (AFP) - A massive debt-relief package pledged by foreign lenders to the Philippines is in danger following rejection of a new 10-year military base treaty with the United States, a top official said Wednesday.

Central Bank Governor Jose Cuisia told reporters a deal for 1.5 billion dollars for debt reduction and 2.3 billion dollars in new credits, reached in August, must take effect by the end of the year or be forfeited.

The debt-reduction package still requires "enhancement" in the form of 640 million dollars from the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, he said, institutions in which Washington exerts a strong influence.

U.S. officials have said the "dollars and cents" needed to implement a cash buyback of Philippine debt would be unavailable if the Senate rejected the treaty, which provided a total 2.2 billion dollars in aid pledges.

Separately, Economic Planning Secretary Cayetano Pad-ranga recommended to President Corazon Aquino on Wednesday that Manila implement a mass export of

skilled labor abroad, particularly to neighboring Asian countries, to offset job losses resulting from a U.S. military withdrawal.

He also called for steps to improve the country's short-term economic performance such as lowering interest rates and inflation, aggressively promoting investment and implementing structural trade reforms.

Aquino Urged To Accept Defeat

HK1809103791 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 18 Sep 91 p 10

[Editorial: "Time To Close Ranks"]

[Text] The Senate has spoken. By a vote of 12-11, the country's senators put to an end almost a century of American military presence in the Philippines.

As reflected in the close Senate vote, the bases question was hotly debated. Both the "pros" and the "antis" had telling arguments and the debates polarized not only the Senate but the government as a whole, the media and the nation.

But for all the strong emotions it has stirred, the bases question should now be laid to rest. After all, the Senate, the body mandated by the Constitution to ratify or reject a new treaty, has already resolved the question.

The nation should now close ranks and work together to overcome whatever difficulties the treaty rejection would visit upon us. If only half of the doomsday scenarios painted by the pro-bases camp comes true, the economy, already hobbled as it is, is in for a very rough time. For the economy to survive and for the nation to ride out the storm, all of us should work together.

To their credit, some government officials have already taken the first steps toward this direction. Senator Ernesto Herrera, one of the most vocal supporters of the new treaty, has called on his colleagues to unite and work on a legislative agenda that would address the needs of the people, particularly those suffering from the Mt. Pinatubo eruptions in Central Luzon. The Central Bank, for its part, is now finalizing the mechanics of an Export Development Fund that would help finance both the peso and dollar requirements of local exporters. The Department of Trade and Industry, on the other hand, is now putting together a comprehensive plan for attracting investments in 12 strategic industries.

Although all welcome, these developments are so far only peripheral and proposed by "minor" voices. President Aquino still has to be heard from. Though understandably piqued by the Senate action, Mrs Aquino should demonstrate that she can rise above personal disappointments and accept defeat gracefully. Though she campaigned hard for the treaty, she should bear in mind that she is President not only of the "pros" but of

the entire nation. Though she lost the war for ratification, she should remember that the battle for the country's survival is just beginning and that its outcome depends a great deal on the kind of leadership she would provide.

Let us hope, for the nation's sake, that President Aquino, who was elevated to the highest office in the land advocating reconciliation, listens to her own counsel and commits herself to one final act of statesmanship.

Column Says Aquino Must Resign

HK1809092091 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 18 Sep 91 p 10

["Turn of Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "To Mrs Aquino: Resign"]

[Text] The proposed Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Security between the Philippines and the United States—the official euphemism for the bases treaty—is dead. It is now a corpse. In a few days it would begin to smell.

But neither President Aquino nor the United States government seems ready or willing to accept this fact. Instead of formally burying it, Mrs Aquino has set in motion a conspiracy to use "the people" against the Senate action against the treaty and to maintain the U.S. military presence beyond the deadline she herself had set, invoking the Constitution.

Naturally, Washington approves.

Mrs Aquino has also withdrawn the notice of termination she had served on the U.S. in May last year. She did this at precisely the time she was expected to ask the U.S. forces to leave the Philippines.

Everything she has done now has been the opposite of what is constitutional. She must now step down. It is the only decent thing for her to do. Having staked her leadership on the ratification of the ill-fated treaty, and not being able any more to do justice to the Constitution, she has no right to stay in office one minute longer. And she can take her chief negotiator with her on the way down.

Mrs Aquino's acts are desperate acts without precedent in the history of our nation. These are culpable violations of the Constitution. These are acts of betrayal of the public trust. These are acts of treason. All grounds for impeachment. Unless she resigns first, she should be impeached now, if there are no juster sanctions.

The attempt to invoke the right of the people to propose or approve or reject laws through a system of initiative and referendum is a perversion of the Constitution and the law on people's initiative and an offense against the people.

"People's initiative," as the term implies, belongs to the people, not to the President or anybody else. It is not

meant to be used by the Executive against the Legislative, or by the Legislative against the Executive. It is a device to be used by the people on their own volition and initiative in order to directly intervene in lawmaking.

Neither Mrs Aquino nor the foreign government she represents is the people. It is not for either of them that this constitutional provision was written. She cannot invoke the enabling law, RA [Republic Act] 6735, to try and overturn the Senate rejection of the one-sided and unfair document.

Assuming for the sake of argument and only for the sake of argument that she could invoke it, the constitutional provision as interpreted by RA 6735 does not cover treaties with other countries, much less the bases treaty, which is the subject of a specific constitutional provision.

The process for the ratification of treaties is clearly defined in Article VII, Section 21 of the Constitution: "No treaty or international agreement shall be valid and effective unless concurred in by at least two-thirds of all the Members of the Senate." Nowhere does the Constitution provide how a treaty rejected by the Senate may be kept alive by "the people."

If we want this procedure changed, then we must first amend the Constitution. The Constitution may be amended through direct people's initiative, but this can only be done five years after its promulgation, that is to say only after February 1992.

Assuming on that date the people decide by direct initiative to change the rules on treaty-making, then there will be new rules. The people may now be allowed to revive a treaty rejected by the Senate.

But such new rules cannot possibly have a retroactive effect on the bases treaty, which would have been long dead. Assuming the opposite is true, that even a long-dead treaty may still be revived, that would require a new people's initiative after the one being proposed. That is as clear as daylight.

Now Article XVII, Section 25 presents an even more difficult problem. The provision says: "After the expiration of the Agreement between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America concerning Military Bases, foreign military bases, troops, or facilities shall not be allowed in the Philippines except under a treaty duly concurred in by the Senate and, when the Congress so requires, ratified by majority of the votes cast by the people in a national referendum held for that purpose, and recognized as a treaty by the other contracting state."

This provision lays down two constitutional policies; one, a policy against foreign military facilities and troops after 1991; second, a policy against the President entering into an executive agreement, in case an exception is to be made from the first.

If the government wishes to make that exception, a bases treaty, not just an executive agreement, is required. This must be duly concurred in by the Senate and, when Congress so requires, ratified by the majority of the votes cast by the people in a national referendum held for that purpose.

Precisely because the constitutional policy is against military bases as such, Congress may want the people to confirm any decision of the Executive and the Senate to enter into a new bases agreement. For that purpose, a referendum may be resorted to, but only when the Congress so requires it, not because the President desires it. Because the people, we are told, "overwhelmingly ratified" the Constitution in 1987, there should be no doubt in the President's mind that they also overwhelmingly ratified its anti-bases constitutional policy. She cannot now claim the majority are in favor of the bases and the botched treaty without saying that the plebiscite held in 1987 to ratify the Constitution written by her appointees was indeed a fraud.

To recapitulate, Mrs Aquino cannot propose a people's initiative to try and overturn the Senate action on the treaty because:

- 1) This initiative belongs to the people, not to the President;
- 2) The people, through the Constitution, have already declared they are against the bases as such, and that they need to be asked again in a referendum only if the Executive and the Senate have decided to enter into a new bases treaty as an exception to the constitutional policy;
- 3) The people may, through the system of initiative and referendum, propose, approve, or repeal laws, but not treaties;
- 4) In order that they may be able to act on treaties that have been rejected by the Senate, the constitutional provision on treaty-making must first be amended. But the 1987 Constitution may be amended through people's initiative only after the fifth year from its ratification.

Editorial: Manglapus Should Resign

HK1809090291 Quezon City MALAYA in English
18 Sep 91 p 4

[Editorial: "Manglapus Should Quit"]

[Text] For two reasons, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus should resign. Not one of these hypocritical, please-don't-take-this-too-seriously offers to resign, but an honest-to-goodness, irrevocable resignation. To repeat, irrevocable.

The first reason is the defeat of the bases treaty in the Senate. It was he who negotiated the treaty, and it was denounced in the Senate as one of the worst international agreements ever entered into by the Philippines not only by those opposed to it (which was understandable) but even by those who supported and defended it. The latter kept saying they were voting for it "although"

and "despite," and not one ever came forward to say, "I'm supporting it because I believe it's a terrific treaty, super!"

This alone is enough reason for Manglapus to resign. He should be grateful this isn't Japan and he isn't Japanese, because then not only his resignation, but hara-kiri, would be demanded.

The second reason he should resign is just as weighty and important, if not more so. This arises from the fact that, throughout the Senate hearings, he kept saying it was his "personal" opinion that a referendum on the treaty after it shall have been rejected by the Senate would be unconstitutional and uncalled for because there would be a non-existent treaty to vote upon.

His boss, President Aquino, has just called for such a referendum. This contradicts what he has candidly said is his personal conviction. So what is he going to do now? Betray himself? Betray those who genuinely admire and care for him because they believe him to be a man of conviction and honor?

There are millions of them, millions who have followed his life and career from college whiz kid to guerrilla fighter to foreign undersecretary to senator to candidate for president to anti-Marcos dissident to senator again and foreign secretary. They have extolled him for, above all, his integrity.

Now this integrity is squarely on the line. His employer has just done something he has said she has no legal power or right or authority to do. What is he going to do now?

Manglapus' non-admirers will reply there is no way he is going to resign, over a matter of conscience or anything else. They will say he has become entrapped and enslaved by the pomp and circumstance of his office, its social rituals, glitter, glamour. This is not entirely untrue. But one must draw a line somewhere, beyond which not all the caviar and pate, the black-tie dinners and taxpayer-paid travels, the wining and dining with the glitterati are worth degrading and debasing one's self for.

As undersecretary of foreign affairs, Manglapus served under the greatest president this country ever had, Ramon Magsaysay, and now as secretary of foreign affairs he is serving under a president who is arguably the most incompetent and inept. He has suffered enough and been humiliated enough under her vacuous leadership. What a magnificent sight it would make for him to come forward and say, "I am sorry but I am convinced your proposal for a referendum is unconstitutional and unlawful. I have no choice but to resign, irrevocably."

But maybe the Manglapus of today is nowhere near the Manglapus of yesterday. A pity.

Antibases Senators Praised*HK1809054491 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 18 Sep 91 p 4*

[Editorial: "The Magnificent Twelve"]

[Text] The Senate has spoken and, through that institution composed of representatives they had freely chosen, the Filipino people. By a margin that was much more than that required by the Constitution, the senators on Monday rejected the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Security with the United States. With the votes of 12 senators, the nation cast away the yoke of an unequal relationship that kept it weak and dependent on its old colonial master and declared itself ready to assume the burdens and cares of freedom and independence.

That relationship was exemplified by the treaty that even those who voted for it were loathe to defend. Rushed to conclusion amidst the ruins of Pinatubo and the disaster wrought by wrong economic policies, the agreement would have allowed the U.S. to keep the strategic Subic Naval Base for at least 10 more years and store nuclear weapons in violation of the Philippine Constitution. In exchange, the Philippines would have received a niggardly \$203 million a year, but only if the U.S. Congress wanted to be so kind. There was nothing to commend it except the high-flowing rhetoric about friendship and cooperation. Only a nation that had lost its pride and dignity would have accepted it. And the wonder was that so many of our leaders, including President Aquino, wanted to have it.

Not the Senate, or at least the 12 senators who stood their ground in the face of a vicious campaign to have the treaty ratified. Summoning all the resources at their command, Ms. Aquino and her lieutenants in the Cabinet and Congress helped by big business, spared nothing to break the will of the 12 senators. They branded senators opposing the treaty as heartless and callous ingrates and threatened them with political extinction. They hired a mob and called it "People Power" to terrorize them to submission.

When the moment of decision came, the 12 senators kept their appointment with destiny. Now their names belong to history:

Agapito Aquino	*Orlando Mercado
Juan Ponce Enrile	Aquilino Pimentel
Joseph Estrada	Jovito Salonga
Teofisto Guingona	Rene Saguisag
Sotero Laurel	Wigberto Tanada
Ernesto Maceda	Victor Ziga

One would have wished the nation would come together in celebration of this proud moment in our history. But the tragedy is that there are still those, not least among them the President herself, who would stand in the way of perfecting our independence. Seeing only the glow of

American aid and money, they refuse to recognize the brilliance of freedom gained finally and fully. Instead of accepting defeat graciously, they keep fighting on.

And what a fight they promise to wage to keep American troops from leaving. Ignoring the Constitution that lodges the responsibility of ratifying treaties in the Senate, Ms. Aquino has ordered that the issue be brought directly to the people in a referendum. In effect, she is asking the electorate to withdraw the mandate they had given to the Senate twice: first, when they overwhelmingly ratified the Constitution, and second, when they elected the members of that legislative chamber.

For this purpose, she would even commit technical malversation by using the money intended for relief and rehabilitation of disaster victims like those who lived around Mount Pinatubo. And in another incomprehensible demonstration of fealty and subservience to America, Ms. Aquino has rescinded the notice of termination of the bases agreement served last year. A kept woman trying to hang on to her beloved American would have acted with more composure.

Who will stop a President gone desperate? Not the House of Representatives whose leadership even encourages her attempts to mangle the Constitution. Given the chance, the Supreme Court might do it, although its cop-outs on a number of political issues give little cause for optimism.

Ultimately, it may be the Senate again that will be left to defend its very existence as a co-equal and independent institution under our system of government. The magnificent dozen who voted against the treaty can be counted on to stand guard over the Senate and its prerogatives. It is to be hoped that others of opposite persuasion on the treaty will stand with them to repel this unprecedented assault on the Constitution and the democratic institution of which they are part. If their efforts prove unavailing, they should not hesitate to dissolve that august body. For only thus can they ensure that it is buried in a most honorable way.

Thailand**Progress Marked in Intellectual Property Rights***BK1709121491 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Sep 91 p 15*

[Text] High-level discussions between Thailand and the United States in Washington have made headway towards resolving the trade dispute on intellectual property rights protection.

"The next round of talks has bright prospects, because the two sides have adopted more compromising stances compared with previous discussions," Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on said after meeting with US Trade Representative Carla Hills on Tuesday.

The Commerce Ministry quoted Mr Amaret as saying he was confident that the US was satisfied with the Thai Government's progress, particularly on the enforcement of copyright law and trademark amendments.

Mr Amaret has reportedly invited Ambassador Hills to hold further talks in Bangkok next month with hopes of reaching a final conclusion.

Mr Amaret said the discussion with Ms Hills focused on the intellectual property rights issue with the aim of resolving their differences, after the US named Thailand as a priority country for trade retaliatory measures under Section 301 of the US Trade Act because of its failure to provide protection as a US demand.

At the meeting Thailand informed the progress of Thailand's intellectual property rights protection, which comprises trademark, copyrights and patent protection.

Mr Amaret told Ambassador Hills that the draft amendment of trademark law would be tabled to the National Legislative Assembly on Friday for the third and final reading session.

Under the draft amendment more protection would be provided in its enforcement of trademarks including the protection of service trademarks, certification trademarks and collective trademarks.

The Thai delegation showed significant progress on the enforcement of copyright laws by intensifying the campaign and the crackdown on 50 suspected audio and video pirates. It recently succeeded in seizing pirating machinery and equipment worth more than 30 million baht.

On patent protection, which was still a stumbling block in the Thai-US trade dispute, Mr Amaret said that the Thai Government had completed a draft amendment of the Patent Act.

He said it would be prepared for submission to the National Legislative Assembly in the near future before being considered by the Judicial Council.

A highly-placed source in the Commerce Ministry said Mr Amaret seriously tried to convince Ambassador Hills to accept Thailand's attempts at improving protection laws under the amendment of the Patent Act, which provided more protection for patented products.

Mr Amaret, however, did not commit to providing more protection on sensitive areas, especially transitional patent protection for pharmaceuticals and compulsory licensing.

"The two major issues are very sensitive and may emerge as a political issue for Thailand," the source said.

Daily on Finalization of Textile Accord

BK1709121291 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Sep 91 p 15

[Text] Washington (AFP)—The United States and Thailand Tuesday finalised a new three-year bilateral textile agreement, which both sides hailed as a model for resolving their bilateral trade disputes.

US Trade Representative Carla Hills and visiting Thai Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on exchanged notes on the interim accord, which regulates nearly 600 million dollars worth of Thai exports of textiles and apparel per year.

"We have achieved a mutually important goal of establishing security and stability in our bilateral trade in textiles and apparel," Ms Hills said at the signing ceremony in her office.

"I am happy that after 30 months of what seemed to be endless negotiations, our two sides had been able to come to a conclusion which is mutually acceptable and I hope, equally beneficial," said Mr Amaret, who earlier in the day met with his US counterpart Robert Mosbacher.

The terms of the agreement, which are effective from January 1 this year, were concluded during negotiating sessions in Thailand last June.

Key features include specific and group limits covering roughly 78 per cent of Thailand's exports to the United States. Thailand is the 10th largest textile supplier to the US.

The previous bilateral textile accord expired in 1989.

Ms Hills expressed confidence that textiles would be brought under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade so that "we can move toward the eventual elimination of the quota system."

Mr Amaret, who left yesterday for Mexico, voiced hope that Tuesday's signing ceremony "will set the right frame of minds and a positive atmosphere for our talks on other equally important and equally difficult issues."

Cabinet Backs Agreement Extension

BK1809051491 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network
in English 0000 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] The cabinet has approved the Commerce Ministry's proposal that Thailand supports the extension of the international arrangement on textiles known as multifiber arrangement, or MFA, for another 17 months, or until the end of 1992.

The cabinet has decided to empower the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to sign the protocol of extension of the MFA 4. The MFA 4 which expired at the end of July this year has been regarded as a key instrument in governing the world trade of textiles and clothing although many

exporting countries might have seen it as rather restrictive arrangement designed to protect the markets in developed countries.

The extension of MFA 4 has become somewhat inevitable because of the impasse in the five-year-old world trade negotiations under the GATT known as the Uruguay Round, which is aimed at liberalizing world trade in as many areas as possible including textiles and clothing.

The extension therefore represents a compromise deal hoped to stabilize or maintain the status quo in the world textile trade until a new acceptable arrangement could be struck in the Uruguay Round along with agreements on other issues.

The extension of MFA would also set a framework for bilateral agreements to govern trade of textiles and clothing between Thailand and other signatories of the MFA.

General Said Interested in South African Weapons

BK1709140991 Hong Kong AFP in English 1033 GMT 17 Aug 91

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 17 (AFP)—Thailand is interested in weapons from South Africa following a visit there by a powerful Thai military team earlier this year, a Thai general said Tuesday.

Special warfare unit commander Lieutenant General Khachon Ramawong, who led the team, said the June visit was related to a bid by Thailand's armed forces to become less reliant on the United States and China.

He described the trip, during which the Thai team visited South Africa's Armscor weapons manufacturer, as "very useful."

It had opened up a new supply source for many types of modern weapons systems "which we will certainly consider buying if diplomatic relations between Thailand and South Africa are normalized," Khachon said.

"The Armscor people manufacture many types of excellent weapons including self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, tanks, helicopter gunships, as well as light assault weapons," he said.

Khachon said it was the Thai military's policy to diversify its sources of supply in order not to become reliant on a single country.

U.S.-made weapons make up the main inventories of the Thai armed forces but Thailand has since the early 80s bought tanks, armoured personnel carriers, howitzers, and light arms as well as frigates from Beijing.

"American weapons are the best, but they are very expensive, while Chinese weapons are cheap but less efficient and more difficult to service," Kajon said.

"I think we have to look for other suppliers, and Armscor seems to be able to complement our requirements," he said.

Khachon said his team was also very interested in the South African army's special operations tactics and training techniques, "which we had a chance to observe."

Minister Discusses Trade Expansion With SRV

BK1709140491 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Vietnamese Trade and Tourism Minister Le Van Triet met with Commerce Minister Anaret Sila-on at the ministry this afternoon. They discussed the potential for bilateral trade expansion. Vietnam asked Thailand to review the trade agreement between the two countries, signed in 1978, under which more than 200 categories of goods, including textiles, monosodium glutamate, and some other categories of food products, were prohibited for trading because of their strategic quality.

Reporting on today's meeting, Deputy Commerce Minister M.R. Pridiyathon Thewakun said that the Commerce Ministry agreed to review the trade agreement between the two countries in a bid to expand cooperation under the free trade policy.

Panyarachun Receives SRV Minister

BK1809140791 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Visiting SRV Trade and Tourism Minister Le Van Triet and his delegation paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun at Government House on 17 September. According to Anan, he and the Vietnamese minister discussed improvement in Thai-Vietnamese relations. To date, Vietnam is greatly satisfied with the improved economic, trade, and investment relations with Thailand. Anan said the Vietnamese minister wanted to observe the prosperous Thai economic system and the role of the private sector and to visit private firms and plants.

Anan cited the Vietnamese minister as saying Vietnam is eager to promote economic cooperation with Thailand because Vietnam wants market mechanism to play a greater role in driving its economic system. He informed the visitors that to date political relations between Thailand and Vietnam have been good but could be better if the outstanding problems, including the Cambodian problem, could be resolved. Both countries will gradually forget the past and mutual distrust will eventually be replaced by cooperation.

Vo Van Kiet Ready To Relaunch Ties

*BK1809020091 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
18 Sep 91 p 1*

[Text] Hanoi—Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet is ready to visit Thailand late next month to jointly launch "a new era of relations based on mutual benefits."

Mr Kiet will become the first Vietnamese leader to visit Thailand in more than a decade during which bilateral relations deteriorated because of Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin—who is on a three-day visit to Vietnam—and his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Manh Cam, held nearly three hours of intensive talks yesterday after which both sides agreed to "let bygones be bygones" and start building "the new relationship based on the principle of mutual benefits," said Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek.

During the session described by participants as sincere and straightforward, Mr Asa clarified issues of distrust which include Vietnam's suspicion that Thailand intends to use its economic muscle to dominate Laos and Cambodia and that Thailand backs government opponents in Vietnam.

Mr Asa has said the aims of his visit are to dispel distrust that characterised and marred Thai-Vietnamese ties; to prepare for the Vietnamese Premier's visit to Thailand; and to lay the groundwork for future relations.

In the "new era," which will be reaffirmed in a joint communique to be issued today, Thailand and Vietnam will increase exchanges in depth and scope, Mr Sakthip said.

The dawning of the new era is apparently due to the more conducive atmosphere which has prompted Vietnam to participate in the Cambodian peace process and to speed up the pace of Sino-Vietnamese normalisation.

Mr Asa and his Vietnamese counterpart today will sign an agreement to create a joint commission for economic cooperation which is to hold its first meeting in Bangkok before the Vietnamese Prime Minister's visit late next month.

Vietnam proposed that its prime minister visit Thailand after the World Bank-IMF meeting when Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun will be free.

However, Mr Asa has yet to convey the proposed timing to Mr Anan for confirmation.

The two sides today will initial the draft agreement on investment protection and promotion. The draft is expected to be finalised during the Vietnamese leader's visit to Thailand.

Mr Sakthip said the Thais also offered to extend technical, public health and agricultural cooperation to Vietnam during the talks yesterday.

Regarding Vietnam's suspicion of Thailand's intention of economic dominance over Laos and Cambodia, Mr Sakthip quoted Mr Asa as explaining that Thailand wishes to trade with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefits.

A similar principle is also applied to Thailand's wish to form a joint agreement on fisheries with Vietnam

"We want Premier Kiet's visit to achieve maximum progress in bilateral relations in various aspects, be it fisheries or energy," the spokesman said.

Both sides would spend time between now and Mr Kiet's visit to lend final touches to several crucial pacts, including those on fisheries, energy, investment protection and promotion.

Consultations also reportedly made headway on the consultative-general issue, under which Vietnam formally agreed in principle to a Thai request to open a government representative's office in Ho Chi Minh City on the basis of reciprocity. Vietnam could open a similar office in Thailand outside Bangkok.

In addition, Thailand offered advice and support for Vietnam's interest in being informed about APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation), a regional forum for which Bangkok will host the annual ministerial meeting next year, Mr Sakthip said.

APEC groups the ASEAN six, the EC, Japan, Canada, the US, Australia and New Zealand.

Mr Sakthip said Vietnam also asked Thailand to endorse its application for accession into the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation with ASEAN.

Vietnam also submitted an application to Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus of the Philippines who chairs the ASEAN Standing Committee.

Foreign Minister Asa invited Vietnamese Foreign Minister Cam to visit Thailand. He is scheduled to call on Mr Kiet and will leave this afternoon for Ho Chi Minh City.

Meanwhile in Bangkok, Prime Minister Anan said Vietnam wants to expand trade and investment with Thailand.

Earlier he met Vietnamese Trade and Tourism Minister Le Van Triet at Government House.

"They'd like to open up their markets and have their economy depend more on market mechanisms," Mr Anan said.

Mr Triet told Mr Anan he had found bilateral trade and investment between the two countries satisfactory.

Vietnam Grants Access to Gas Fields

*BK1809043091 Bangkok THE NATION in English
18 Sep 91 p A1*

[By Kulachada Chaipiphat in Hanoi]

[Text] Vietnam yesterday agreed in principle to grant Thailand access to its abundant gas resources off its southern coast, a senior Thai official said.

Deputy Industry Minister Wira Susangkarakan said after his meeting with Vietnamese Vice Minister for Heavy Industry Le Dinh Quy that the signing of the memorandum of understanding on the energy cooperation project is expected during the upcoming visit of Vietnamese Premier Vo Van Kiet to Thailand late next month.

"This reserve will not only ensure Thailand's energy security but also guarantee a flow of energy supplies, instead of having to rely on lignite," he said.

Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin also held separate talks with the new Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Mahn Cam on bilateral and regional issues including the 12-year-old Cambodian problem and Sino-Vietnamese normalization. Asa is scheduled to meet with Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet today before leaving for Ho Chi Minh City.

Wira estimated that the Big Bear oil field of Vung Tau's coast in southern Vietnam could produce 300-500 million cubic feet per day and give Thailand a guaranteed gas source for the next 30 year.

Thailand and Vietnam, Wira said, have reached a broad agreement on the gas purchase and will set up a joint technical committee to study the matter. It will be the first agreement on energy cooperation between the two countries.

He said under the plan, Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT) would buy the gas reserves left over from Vietnam's domestic consumption which accounted for some 90 million cubic feet per day.

Under the plan, Thailand would provide the technological expertise and conduct the exploration of the gas, while Hanoi was likely to finance the cost of exploration, according to the minister. Vietnam needs experts to help calculate the exact volume of natural gas in the area.

The minister said Vietnam could afford to fund the exploration through revenue earned from oil sales. Previously Hanoi sought to borrow the money free of interest from Thai banks.

Wira said Vietnam also proposed Thailand study the prospect of gas development in another field called White Tiger.

Wira led earlier Thai delegations to Vietnam in May and August to negotiate with Vietnamese authorities on joint-venture programmes to exploit natural gas deposits

off southern Vietnam after past efforts by the PTT failed. The programmes also included a project to build a power house and fertilizer plant capable of producing one million tons a year.

Indonesian Embassy Objects to Article

*BK1809091691 Bangkok THE NATION in English
2 Sep 91 p A11*

[From letters to the editor, entitled: "Reports on Aceh Baseless"]

[Text] Referring to THE NATION's editorial (Unabated Human Rights Violations in Aceh on Aug 4) and article (Fighting Terror With Terror in Aceh by Sonny Inbaraj on Aug 22, 1991), I would like to point out as follows:

Being a constitutional state the Republic of Indonesia is now in the midst of launching the Fifth Five Year Development Plan. It has its own system of government and since the revolution has to face serious matters pertaining to human rights. Since independence, particularly over the past 25 years, human rights have also been advanced through the systematic implementation of Five Year Plans to achieve economic, social and cultural development and a dignified standard of living. The basic precepts of its policy on human rights can be found in the 1945 Constitution which stipulated that the Republic of Indonesia "shall be based upon just and civilized humanitarianism."

The Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia has its own role in the development of the country being part of the existing social and political forces born during the revolution. Indonesia's Armed Forces has the task to protect the nation and its people and the operation now being launched in Aceh is to keep law and order and to preserve its national integrity from the separatist movement.

The alleged gross violation of human rights in Aceh which have caused anxiety must have been due to international press reports which are not always accurate and may sometimes be even misleading on the measures taken by our law enforcement agencies to restore peace and order in the Aceh province which had been disturbed in the past few months by a series of acts of destruction of public buildings and utilities as well as a wave of killings of innocent people perpetrated by irresponsible elements, motivated by an acting on misperceptions regarding the social and economic developments in the province.

The resort to terrorist activities, carried out by bands of marauders striking generally at outlying and isolated districts had created a situation which necessitated the government to enforce the law with vigour. In doing so, the law enforcement forces were instructed to act fully in accordance with due process of law.

As a result, a number of people have been arrested, but most were immediately released and 24 of them are

going to be brought to trial. In fact, the trial of 10 of the 24 has already begun last week. In a state based on the rule of law, any person who violates the law must be brought to the Courts of Laws. Law no. 14, 1970 and Law No. 8, 1981 of the Republic of Indonesia clearly define the implementation of the Rule of Law and protection of human rights in Indonesia. The trials are entirely open and proceedings are fully reported by the press.

As to the claims that there are prisoners who are being kept under very inhuman conditions in the Tualang Cut jail, my government categorically deny these allegations. It is important to note that in the past, whenever similar allegations were addressed to Indonesia, respected international humanitarian organizations such as the ICRC [International Committee of the Red Cross] and UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] have been given full access to conduct visitations. This cooperative policy remains in force.

The above facts were regrettably absent from the editorial and the article in THE NATION. Being one of the many influential papers in the Southeast area I doubt whether it was wise not to make preliminary checking on the hard facts which the Indonesian Embassy would be quite happy to provide.

We deeply regret THE NATION's judgement on human rights in Aceh, because they were not based on facts of what really happened in Aceh. Hence the editorial and article could not be considered as being in line with the Asean spirit and might seriously affect the good relationship existing between Indonesia and Thailand in particular and as Asean members in general. (signed) Husny Sunkar

Minister-Counsellor
Press and Information
Indonesian Embassy
Bangkok

Transport Joint Venture Established With Laos

BK1809063291 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English
1500 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Thailand and Laos have set up a joint venture company to transport goods between the two neighboring countries, officials said on Monday.

Thailand Enterprise 1991 Co. Ltd. has been established and has already received the green light from the Laotian Government to handle cross-border transport, the officials said.

They said the company was set up following a Thai Cabinet decision on 13 August allowing it to replace the state-run Express Transport Organization of Thailand, or ETO, which has a monopoly on transportation of Laotian imports and exports through Bangkok Port.

Transport and Communications Ministry Deputy Permanent Secretary Sawaeng Sinintha said his officials

were contacting the ETO to check when it could hand over the job to the new company in line with the cabinet's resolution.

Attempts to boost trade between Thailand and Laos advanced further last month when the Thai Cabinet awarded the Generalized System of Preference rates to the land-locked country by reducing duties on Laotian exports.

Laos now has lowered tariffs on corn, sesame seeds, castor seeds, coffee, garlic, cotton and cotton seeds, jute, cashew nuts, herbs, and animal skins and horns.

Department Cracks Down on Cigarette Smugglers

BK1709121691 Bangkok THE NATION in English
5 Sep 91 p A4

[Text] The Excise Department is intensifying its crack-down on cigarettes smugglers who are reportedly hastening to get more of the contraband into the country to compete with the legally imported ones, a senior department official said yesterday.

Department's Director General Kowit Posiyanon said Excise officials on Tuesday caught a man in Samphanthawong district with over 500 cartons of untaxed cigarettes, worth more than Bt1 million, with the intention to sell.

Acting on a tip-off, the officials led by the department's Deputy Director General Anuthep Utaisut, staked out a place on Ratchawong Road at around 4 pm and two hours later they spotted a pick-up truck coming to park nearby.

Police searched the vehicle and arrested Supot Kit-tikothirat, 50, of Bangkok, after they found 550 cartons of untaxed Marlboro concealed at the back of the vehicle, Kowit said, adding that the seized cigarettes were estimated to be worth about Bt1.5 million.

Vietnam

Thai Foreign Minister Asa Arrives in Hanoi

BK1709151991 Hanoi VNA in English 1429 GMT
17 Sep 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 17—Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin arrived in Hanoi this morning for an official visit as guest of the Vietnamese Government.

Foreign Minister Asa and his party including senior officials of the foreign and trade ministries were greeted at the government house by Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam, Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Nguyen Trung, and other senior Vietnamese officials.

Thai Ambassador to Vietnam Suraphong Chaiyanam and other member of the diplomatic corps were among the welcome party.

Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

*BK1709152791 Hanoi VNA in English 1426 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 17—Talks were held here this afternoon between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam and visiting Thai foreign minister Asa Sarasin.

Present at the talks were, on the Vietnamese side, Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan, vice-minister of Trade and Tourism Le Kim Lang, Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Nguyen Trung, and others.

The Thai side included Witthya Wetchatiwaya, Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Suwith Suthanukul, secretary-general of the National Security Council, and other members of the Thai delegation as well as Thai Ambassador to Vietnam Suraphong Chaiyanam.

The talks focussed on bilateral relations as well as regional and international issues of common concern.

This evening, Minister Nguyen Manh Cam gave a reception in honour of minister Asa Sarasin and his party.

Vo Van Kiet Receives Asa

*BK1809153191 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT
18 Sep 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 18—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet received visiting Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin at the Government House here today.

Among those present at the reception were Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam, Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Nguyen Trung and Thai Ambassador to Vietnam Suraphong Chaiyanam.

Chairman Vo Van Kiet welcomed and highly valued the Thai foreign minister's visit, which he said, is of special importance in the relations between the two countries in conformity with Vietnam's desire to broaden its relations with other countries in the region, especially Thailand. He expressed his wish for the further consolidation and development of the Vietnamese-Thai friendship and cooperation in the interest of each country and of peace and stability in the region and the world as a whole.

In reply, Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin thanked Chairman Vo Van Kiet for his cordial reception. He described his Vietnam visit as an important step forward in building mutual confidence so as to establish economic cooperation between Vietnam and Thailand for the benefit of each country and for the development in Southeast Asia. He conveyed to Chairman Vo Van Kiet the cordial greetings and the invitation to visit Thailand from Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun. Chairman Vo Van Kiet accepted the invitation.

Article Criticizes Attempts To Bury Lenin

*BK1809103391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Sep 91*

[Article by Duc Minh in 16 September issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "When a Major Historic Relic Is Subjected to Threats"]

[Text] The event began with the speech of the mayor of Leningrad—which has now been returned to its old name of St. Petersburg—at the special session of the fifth congress of Soviet people's deputies. The mayor proposed that Lenin's body be reburied in accordance with religious and national traditions at Volkhovskoye Cemetery in Leningrad. Without rejecting this idea, Soviet President Gorbachev suggested that everybody remain calm and let the Supreme Soviet make the decision by itself. He also said that he knows who this issue concerns.

Well, like their president, citizens of the Soviet Union know what is behind the issue of removing Lenin's remains from his mausoleum and who this issue concerns. First of all, it concerns Lenin himself whose status is now being regarded by people in their own ways, depending on their political views and sentiments.

Millions of people in the Soviet Union and the world have known Lenin's cause and considered him the great leader of the proletariat, the founder of the Soviet state, and the creator of a new era in the 20th century with a fine culture. The demise of Lenin in 1924 was a great loss to the international communist and workers movement. The fact that the Soviet party and state decided at that time to preserve his remains was essential and consistent with the feelings of the Soviet people and progressive mankind.

The Lenin mausoleum was built that year under a plan designed by (Chukov), the renowned Soviet architect. At first, the mausoleum was built with wood. By 1930, it was built with stone and partly covered with granite and other kinds of precious marble. Upon completion, the project was appraised as a perfect architectural work. Standing at the foot of the Kremlin wall, the mausoleum also reflects the simplicity, will, manner, and decisiveness of Lenin himself.

Lenin still lives with the many ups and downs of the country. During the years of ruthless war against the German fascists, Lenin's body was temporarily evacuated to a special place by a night train. For citizens of the Soviet Union, laying flowers at the gate of Lenin's mausoleum or beside his statue has long become a sentimental custom. His mausoleum at Red Square has always served as a meeting place. During their visits to the Soviet Union, most leaders of the big powers used to pay tribute to Lenin at his mausoleum.

As affirmed recently by Soviet Minister of Culture Gubenko, Lenin's mausoleum is a historic monument reflecting the people's unbounded love and respect for the man who had brought them hope in a better future.

Like other statues in the Soviet Union—such as those of Peter the Great and (Pishov)—Lenin's mausoleum is a monument of a man and of a historic and glorious period of the Soviet Union; however, many people in the Soviet Union intend to move Lenin's remains from his mausoleum. Naturally, this is an attempt to work toward dismantling the mausoleum—a barbarous act.

On 15 September, a representative of the Committee for Organizing the Formation of the Communist Party of Russians called on everyone who cherishes the people's historical heritage to set aside their different political beliefs and help curb this barbarous act.

Whatever motives they might have behind their intention to bury Lenin next to his mother at Volkhovskoye Cemetery, those people were prompted by nothing but a negative attitude. They negated communism, the thinking of the October Revolution, and the values of Lenin's life and works. Indeed, their attitude could be compared almost to an attempt to distance themselves from anything related to the revolution and communism, heedless of the fact that there are certain things which, with the passing of time, have gained historical and cultural values.

People also express another opinion about Lenin's remains. In their view, except for the fact that he was a great leader, Lenin should be treated as an ordinary person and a son of the orthodox Russian nation. The Bible has said that man was born from dust and will become dust. Therefore, let Lenin share the same fate as other members of the flock. In their words, only in this way could Lenin's soul be freed and incorporated into the universe. Thus, all things considered, how can one maintain that attempts to remove Lenin's remains from his mausoleum on Red Square are of a religious nature and not a political onslaught?

The political atmosphere in the Soviet Union keeps changing with every passing day. It could be that Lenin's remains will soon be moved to Volkhovskoye Cemetery, and the idea about Red Square will become history; however, Lenin will live forever in the hearts of all those who cherish the thinking of the October Revolution; who love peace, progress, and humanity; and who know how to appreciate the historical past achievements and cultural heritage of their nation and people.

Army General on Defense of Socialism

*BK1709102991 Hanoi TAP CHI QUOC PHONG
TOAN DAN in Vietnamese July-August 91 pp 62-69*

[Article by General Doan Khue, Communist Party of Vietnam Politburo member and minister of national defense: "Some Fundamental Viewpoints Concerning the Defense of the Socialist Fatherland Through the Seventh CPV Congress Documents"]

[Text] After reviewing lessons of experiences in the national liberation revolution during the past several decades and the cause of building and defending the

socialist fatherland over the past 16 years—especially the initial yet very important achievements and experiences in implementing the renovation undertaking set by the Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress—the Seventh CPV Congress has adopted many documents of great significance, thereby charting the path for building and defending the Vietnamese fatherland in the transition period to socialism. A careful study of the contents of these documents, especially the task on defending the fatherland, clearly shows many very fundamental points in guiding the cause of consolidating the all-people national defense, building the people's armed forces, and preparing for the people's war in defense of the fatherland. These are the very fundamental issues of the party's military lines and policies in the new situation.

These fundamental points manifest our party's firm grasp and creative application of Marxism-Leninism's concept of war and the army, as well as President Ho Chi Minh's military concept to the new conditions in our country, thus symbolizing our party's new thought on military, national defense, and the army. In the days ahead, we must study and conduct research on these issues to correctly resolve problems arising from the lively activities in the cause of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. In this article, I would like to present only some basic viewpoints.

1. The task of building the nation and socialism must be carried out in close association with that of defending the socialist fatherland.

Stemming from the situation and the revolutionary task in our country at present and from a comprehensive analysis of the situation in the region and the world, the Seventh CPV Congress further asserted: "Building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland are two strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution." The implementation of these two strategic tasks is in response to requirements of the objective law and the law on vitality and development of the Vietnamese nation. This law has been asserted by realities in the thousand-year history of building and defending our nation, especially realities of the complicated changes in our country and the world during the past more than 10 years. This law has also been generalized by our party into a concept of great significance.

Building the nation and defending the fatherland are two spheres of activities with similar as well as different laws and characteristics that have an interrelated impact in their relationship.

The task of building the nation at present is to accelerate production, enhance the quality and speed up the pace of socioeconomic development, extricate the country from the current economic crisis, and step by step stabilize and improve the people's daily life. These are the bases for gradually building the economic, scientific-technological, and political potentials to firmly strengthen the task of defending the fatherland.

Defending the fatherland is meant to protect the independence, sovereignty, security, and territorial integrity (the land, seas, and air spaces) of the country, protect the revolutionary gains, maintain and strengthen peace and stability, and create favorable conditions for the cause of building the nation. Although these two tasks have different concrete objectives, they share a common goal: build a strong and prosperous nation for the people.

The two strategic tasks of building and defending the fatherland have a close relationship and always affect each other. Although the national building task has its unique law, it has to depend on the national defense strategy to determine its appropriate orientations, steps, and measures. Moreover, this task depends chiefly on whether we are able to maintain and consolidate peace and stability. For this reason, when formulating the national building plan, we must put into consideration the requirements of national defense strategy and capability in consolidating the cause of national defense, maintaining peace, and stabilizing the situation. Moreover, in formulating the national defense strategy we must also consider the necessity of providing information for formulating the national building strategy (the socioeconomic development strategy), especially that information related to the requirements and measures of mobilizing and defending the economy and the people in time of war. It is also necessary to formulate objectives and steps in conformity with the situation and socioeconomic development program by treating national building as the task at the forefront.

The relationship between the two strategic tasks is clarified, on the one hand, through the objective requirements of construction and defense, and on the other, mainly through the leadership and operational control of the party and the administration at all levels.

In the past years, the party and state have adopted many resolutions, guidelines, and measures to combine the two strategic tasks, especially national defense with the economy, and important results have been achieved in each specific task and each given domain. Yet on both the large and small scale, these two strategic tasks have not really matched with each other and have not supported each other positively. They have even split up at times. Quite a number of perceptions and practical activities are erroneous because they pay attention only to mere profits, making economic activities override the interests of national defense and security. Conversely, in implementing national defense tasks, economic results have also been overlooked sometimes. We think that this situation is due to the following main cause: The theoretical knowledge of the relationship between the two strategic tasks is not yet clear or unified, which leads to errors and confusion in providing practical guidance. This is also the main problem that we should overcome in the time ahead to implement by all means the leading thought: "While considering national construction the primary task, the people must constantly heighten vigilance, consolidate national defense, protect political

security, assure social order and safety, and defend the country and revolutionary gains."

2. National defense is closely linked to defense of the socialist regime.

In the next few years, the situation in the world as well as in Southeast Asia will still develop in a complicated fashion. Following changes in Eastern Europe and the war against Iraq in the Gulf area, warlike imperialist forces continue to accelerate their global counterrevolutionary strategy and attack socialist and Third World countries by new, very wicked, and fierce maneuvers aiming to wipe out socialism and winning victory for capitalism. Along with the maneuver of peaceful evolution, they still are conducting armed aggression under many forms, and to different degrees, in keeping with the "low intensity conflict" doctrine. Recently through the Gulf events, they did not even rule out the doctrine of "average intensity conflict" to wage a really modern war.

Vietnam and other Indochinese countries constitute one of the important targets of their global counterrevolutionary strategy. Regarding our country, they have used and are using integrated forms and measures to attack and sabotage comprehensively the revolution of our country by their peaceful evolution maneuvers on the political, ideological, and cultural battlefronts. They have strenuously attempted to blockade, isolate, and sabotage our socioeconomic construction with a view to making us stagnate continually and more deeply in socioeconomic crises. They have intensively built reactionary forces inside our country and have connected and coordinated with reactionaries in exile to stir up rebellion whenever an occasion arises in combination with military deterrence and offenses whenever conditions exist. All these plots and acts of the enemy have aimed to cause political and socioeconomic crises in our country which would lead to the socialist regime and national independence of our country being wiped out.

It is clear that we are to fiercely cope with new and extremely dangerous and cruel offensives by the enemy to defend national independence, the socialist regime, and national sovereignty. If we lose our vigilance in the political security, ideological, economic and cultural domains, we will lose our regime and fatherland. If we have no national defense potential and a sufficiently strong military force to protect peace and be prepared to defeat all enemy acts of aggression, we will run the risk of being annexed and it would be difficult to avoid the threat of being invaded. This fact has been demonstrated in many countries.

On the strength of the aforementioned realistic situation, we definitively assert that in today's national defense, we must first of all defeat the enemy's strategy of comprehensive sabotage and its maneuver of "peaceful evolution" aimed at wiping out socialism. As a result, to defend the socialist fatherland, we must link the defense of our country's sovereignty and territorial integrity closely to the protection of national independence, the

socialist regime, and the communist party. We must fight the enemies both inside and outside the country. National defense and the defense of socialism is a unified and inseparable task. It means that we must defend our fatherland as a socialist country and defend the socialist camp as our own fatherland. This is the thinking of today's renovated scope of the national defense task.

3. We must thoroughly understand the realistic viewpoint with a sense of independence, sovereignty, and self-reliance, in combination with the struggle for favorable international conditions.

One of the contents of the major lessons drawn out from realities in the revolution of our country which were summarized in the party platform is: "The party must proceed from realities, respect the objective law". Realities over the past 16 years have revealed that the reason why our party has been self-reliant and creative in successfully resolving many new and extremely complex problems without any ready model solution to refer to in building socialism, consolidating national defense, and defending the country; has set forth the renovation line, organized its implementation with some very important initial results, and carried on in-depth the renovation process; and has gradually overcome shortcomings of dogmatism, subjectivism, voluntarism... [ellipsis as published] is because our party has known how to proceed from historical realities, traditions, people, and specific socioeconomic conditions of Vietnam, in close connection with the fast and complex changes in the situation of the world and region.

We can realize that the realistic viewpoint and the will for independence, sovereignty, and self-reliance have thoroughly imbued the contents of various documents and served as leading thoughts for the battlefronts of political, ideological, socioeconomic, national defense, and security and foreign affairs construction in the new stage—the stage of building the country in transition to socialism. The party platform asserts: "We must continue to uphold our self-reliance, bring into play all the material and moral abilities of the nation, and, at the same time, expand our international relations to seek the appropriate steps, forms, and measures to successfully build socialism."

It should be understood that, not only under today's difficult conditions when hostile forces have enveloped, blocked, and embargoed our country and when the aid and assistance of our friends seem to no longer exist, have we stressed the will for independence, sovereignty, and self-reliance. Facts have shown that if we want to achieve the goal of enriching the people and strengthen the country, we have only one path; that is the path of using the very strength and wisdom of the entire Vietnamese nation and, of course, the struggle to win the help of all countries.

Independence is not isolation, separation, confinement, and of a closed-door nature. We must struggle to expand

our relations of cooperation with all countries on the basis of a foreign policy of independence, sovereignty, and international solidarity; combine the national force with the strength of the era and the national interests with the world peoples' interests; respect one another's independence, sovereignty, and interests; create favorable international conditions for the cause of national construction and defense; and know how to best use the assistance of close and distant friends with the highest results. Moreover, only by preserving our independence and sovereignty and by self-reliantly building the country's force, can we have a firm basis on which to expand our relations with other countries to create favorable conditions for achieving independence, sovereignty, and self-reliance.

On the other hand, it is necessary to overcome all indications of pessimism, vacillation, and lack of self-reliance. It is important to take into account the concrete situation and conditions of our country, people, and army, as well as to make the best use of all potential in terms of labor force, scientific understanding, and material and technical bases that the national economy and army have at their disposal to effectively implement the task of building the country, consolidating the all-people national defense, and protecting the fatherland. It is imperative to bear in mind the need to work diligently to build the country and army, to strictly practice thrift in all domains of activities, and to resolutely oppose corrupt and wasteful practices. As far as military affairs and national defense are concerned, it is important to uphold the spirit of independence, sovereignty, and self-reliance, and apply it to such areas of activities as army building, education, military training, use, maintenance, and production of weapons and equipment, scientific research, and military art and military technology development. This is the most practical and most profound thinking that helps create the aggregate strength of the all-people national defense.

4. It is important to help develop the aggregate strength of the all-people national defense.

One of the recurring themes of the Seventh party Congress documents is that "it is the duty of our state and people to protect the fatherland, consolidate the all-people national defense, and build the people's armed forces under the party's leadership."

Our party's all-people national defense concept is based on the understanding that national defense and the revolutionary cause as a whole are the undertaking of the masses. Only when we succeed in mobilizing the vast majority of the masses to participate in national defense can we firmly and steadily implement the task of protecting the fatherland. It is true that in the days to come, we will make every effort to strengthen and consolidate the potential of our country in all domains; however, compared with many modern countries in the world, our country remains economically poor, and the level of its scientific and technological development is low. As far as national defense is concerned, we still have to use

limited strength to cope with a powerful enemy. Therefore, the strength of our national defense must come from the aggregate strength of our entire nation and must be based on political, spiritual, economic, military, cultural, scientific, and technological capabilities... which, in turn, must be built, consolidated, and perfected step by step, bearing in mind the need to ensure that military capabilities serve as the backbone. That strength is demonstrated by the superiority and steadfastness of our regime as well as by our ability to maintain and develop political, economic, and social activities and to effectively cope with complicated developments arising from the need to expand external relations, cooperation, and integration into the world market, thus enabling our country to compete and cooperate with countries belonging to different socio-political regimes. That strength is also demonstrated by the readiness of all sectors, echelons, and localities to cope with the enemy's acts of sabotage and contribute to national defense and army-building work.

At present, the strength of national defense is based upon our political and spiritual strength, our people's will, the flesh-and-blood solidarity bloc between our party and people, our party's correct leadership, the unity within the communist party, and the correct political line traced by the Seventh party Congress. Therefore, more than ever before, it is necessary to make our entire party, people, and army fully understand the congress documents. It is necessary to intensify ideological work and political education to make everyone heighten vigilance and see through the enemy's dark schemes and reactionary and aggressive nature. Timely measures are needed to overcome indications of a lack of confidence in socialism and the party's leadership and to dissipate misconceptions about the nature of capitalism, imperialism, and the class struggle... Steps must be taken to strengthen the unity and singlemindedness in the party and between the party and the masses, between our people of different ethnic groups and social strata, as well as among different sectors and echelons, thus creating conditions for everyone to seriously implement the political, economic, and national defense lines set forth by the congress.

Only on the basis of a uniform overall national plan under which national defense is closely linked with political, socioeconomic, scientific-technical, theoretical, and cultural development... can there exist conditions for the all-people national defense to develop its aggregate strength and fulfill its objectives step by step.

5. Build the people's armed forces in line with the task of building the socialist fatherland.

In the future, we should build the people's armed forces in the following direction. "The people's armed forces should be built with an appropriate permanent strength along the revolutionary direction of standardization, excellent training, and gradual modernization, and in conjunction with efforts to build a powerful reserve force and self-defense and militia forces with high combat

effectiveness." This means that our concept about the building of the people's armed forces in the new situation remains unchanged. It still requires the building of the three categories of troops, namely militia and self-defense forces, regional forces, and regular forces. Each category of troops has its own role and occupies a strategic position in the cause of national construction and defense. Therefore, it needs to be built, organized, staffed, and equipped properly, and to be armed with a working method compatible with the functions and tasks of its relevant branch of service during peacetime. We should ensure the absolute, direct leadership of the party in all respects, improve the effect of the party-related and political tasks, consolidate the army-people relations, pay attention to building the revolutionary character of the troops, and improve their overall qualities, especially their political quality, so they can deserve being members of a reliable force of the party and the people in maintaining peace and defending the cause of socialist construction and national defense.

The people's armed forces should be built along the direction of achieving ever-better standardization and modernization. The organization of various units should be rational and compact and their personnel staffs should be strong enough and proportional. It is necessary to ensure the uniformity between various armed services and combat branches and improve their mobility and combat-readiness capabilities. They should be well-trained technically and tactically in conformity with their existing equipment and combat tactics so they can defeat the enemy under the most complex circumstances when modern war occurs. It is necessary to gradually build a powerful, highly-qualified, scientifically organized, closely managed, and well-trained reserve force ready for mobilization. Militia and self-defense forces should be continued to consolidated and strengthened in the direction of improving their overall qualities, especially their political quality. Their organization should be compact to suit local terrains, population disposition, and production situations if they are to engage in production, firmly maintain political security and public order and safety and to remain ready to fight the enemy for the defense of their responsible localities.

6. Persist in the concept about people's war for national defense.

In the new situation, our party continues to affirm: "It is necessary to develop the military lines and art for people's war in the new situation" in conformity with new changes in the characteristics, demands, and essence of a people's war for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

To gradually build, consolidate, and develop the integrated strength of a people's war to foil all the enemy's sabotage and aggressive schemes and tricks, in the period ahead we should concentrate on building forces needed for a people's war and building a military organization truly armed with an all-people character to work under our country's socialist system and engage in every sphere

of social activities. The building of these forces should be reflected in our master plan for building an all-people national defense and should be substantiated by means of legal documents and translated into duties and work norms for all sectors, echelons, and localities to follow. In the process of national construction and depending on their functions and duty, each locality, sector, and echelon should build itself into a military organization responsible for carrying out the national defense duty, for keeping oneself prepared for war, and for making human and material contributions to the national defense undertaking. Only by doing so can we meet the needs arising from the process of national construction as well as from the process of building forces needed for a people's war. This is a new development of the national defense task to be experimented with, studied, and gradually perfected.

One of the important requirements for preparing forces is that we should unfailingly mobilize a broad section of the people to effectively participate in the fight against the enemy. This requires our people and armed forces, right from their peacetime period, to be well-prepared ideologically and to be armed with a firm political stance capable of coping with all toughest ordeals of war and all the enemy's comprehensive and perfidious sabotage schemes. They should remain firmly confident in the party's leadership and in the triumph of socialism. Furthermore, the people should be closely organized and be trained on how to react against the enemy's offensives on the political, ideological, and cultural fronts as well as on how to use rudimentary or modern weapons of all sorts against the enemy.

The defense system in a people's war for national defense should be gradually built into a mutual-support, impregnable defense system to provide extensive cover for our territorial sovereignty, ranging from sea areas and offshore islands to overland borders, jungles, and mountains, and everything on our in-land areas, in our seas, and in our airspace. This defense system should be built in such a way to ensure the favorable stature and strength and the strategic orientations of all localities and areas so they can fight the enemy with their own strength and can stand on their own feet in cases when they are encircled or divided up. At the same time, this system should ensure mutual support both strategically and tactically on a national scale and in each direction of combat and should ensure their ability to prevent and dispel the danger of insecurity and any threat to our national independence and our socialist system. It should also ensure our preparedness for waging a people's war with our greatest integrated strength.

Building the defense system for a people's war is a long-term task to be carried out throughout the building of an all-people national defense. In the immediate future, attention should be paid to building provinces and cities into impregnable defensive areas and to formulating a defense system for the people's war, covering the seafront and other important directions.

It is necessary to urgently consider perfecting our military lines and art for a people's war. Our national defense task is, in fact, posing many new requirements to our military science and art. For example, it requires us to prevent and eliminate all the threats to the existence of our national independence and our socialist system, and to defeat all kinds of enemy's armed activities and wars of aggression with the use of our own combat tactics compatible with our military organization and with the equipment supply capabilities of our national economy. To meet these requirements, we should firmly grasp practical concepts—that is, we should stick to Vietnam's practical situation, its population and tradition, its terrain and economic and technical potential; should correctly identify those people who are posing a threat to the security of our socialist system and to the independence of our country; and should study and creatively apply the progressive experiences obtained by various countries in the world. On this basis, we should come up with a military line and determine the task for military science and art to solve such hot issues as building a peacetime military organization; organizing, building, staffing, and equipping the armed forces; renovating the contents and methods of training; improving the integrated strength of the armed forces; and finally solving the following key issue of the cause of national defense: "Use the few to fight the many and use the small to defeat the big," taking into account the availability of Vietnamese military art and defense potentials.

Consolidating national defense and defending the fatherland are very heavy tasks that, placed under the absolute leadership of the party and the unified operational control of the state, require correct mechanisms and policies and positive contributions by the entire people and by various sectors, echelons, and localities. Only with a determination to carry on a comprehensive renovation and to profoundly master the practical concepts and the idea about how to develop and translate in the reality of life various resolutions of the [seventh national] congress can we resolve this task in a scientific fashion in conformity with the law of evolution and can meet requirements for the defense of the socialist fatherland in the present stage.

Commentary Welcomes UN General Assembly Opening

*BK1709120791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The annual UN General Assembly's session opened in New York on Tuesday, 17 September. Here is our view on this event:

The 46th session of the UN General Assembly is currently held in New York with the participation of 160 delegations of member countries including many heads of states and governments and well-known political activists.

The Vietnamese delegation is headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co.

The agenda of the session includes 140 topics, and the salient one is the continued struggle for peace and international security, disarmament, peaceful settlement of regional conflicts, and social and political (?solutions).

The session will also elect a new secretary general of the United Nations. In the present fast-changing world, all nations wish that the UN General Assembly will positively solve those hot issues and this international body has possibilities and conditions to meet those demands of mankind. Over the past 46 years of activities, the United Nations has made remarkable contributions to settling international and regional issues.

Worthy of note is that after 12 years of absence from this forum, the delegation of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia is attending the U.N. General Assembly session. The presence of Prince Sihanouk, Premier Hun Sen, and Foreign Minister Hor Nam Hong in the SNC delegation at this UN session has drawn much public attention. This event has further consolidated and enhanced the position and prestige of the State of Cambodia in the world.

It is believed that this session of the UN General Assembly will positively contribute to quickly settling the Cambodian issue, meeting the legitimate aspirations of the Cambodian people.

The main task of this session is to step up the struggle for peace, security, progress, and development of all nations. Vietnam believes that the UN General Assembly will make greater contributions meeting the legitimate interests of all nations and progressive mankind.

Le Quang Dao Donates Aid to Flood Victims

*BK1809071091 Hanoi VNA in English 0549 GMT
18 Sep 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 18—Chairman Le Quang Dao, head of the National Assembly delegation currently on a visit to Cambodia, has handed over seven tons of rice, mosquito nets, blankets, medicines, and over necessities as the first delivery of Vietnam's total emergency aid worth USD [U.S. dollars] 500,000 to flood victims in Cambodia.

The donation was handed over in Phnom Penh on Sept. 16 to Kong Sam-ol, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia.

Earlier, the Vietnamese delegation paid floral tributes to Cambodian and Vietnamese soldiers who had sacrificed their lives for the revolutionary cause of the Cambodian people.

Conference on Investment Held in New York

*BK1609102591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 15 Sep 91*

[Text] A conference on foreign investment in Vietnam under the theme Vietnam: The Awakened Tiger was held in New York on 12-13 September. This is the first conference ever held under this topic in the United States thanks to efforts by the International Research Institute, the auspicious support of the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL, and assistance from the Indochina Project.

The conference is aimed at providing initial information for U.S. corporations and businessmen in anticipation of investment in Vietnam after the lifting of the U.S. embargo against the country.

Attending the conference were more than 80 delegates representing foreign business corporations that have invested and are making investments in Vietnam, as well as representatives of many U.S. business and investment consultative corporations including such major establishments as the Conoco Oil Company, the (Searos) spare parts company, the AT&T electronic company, the DuPont Chemical Corporation, and New York Citibank. Many nongovernmental organizations which have shown keen interest in investment in Vietnam also sent representatives to this conference.

Representing Vietnam at this conference were Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh, chairman of the SRV National Assembly's Judiciary Committee, and Trinh Xuan Lang, Vietnamese ambassador to the United Nations. Representing the United States was Mr. Kenneth Quinn, deputy assistant to the U.S. secretary of state for East Asia-Pacific affairs. Republican Senator Frank Murkowski of Alaska, who has on many occasions called for the lifting of the U.S. embargo against Vietnam, also attended and addressed the conference.

VNA Reports Interview With Peace Walker

*BK1809075291 Hanoi VNA in English 0606 GMT
18 Sep 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 18—Allan Affeldt, president of International Peace Works, has said he wanted to help change the US policy toward Vietnam. Speaking to a Vietnam news correspondent before his departure for Cambodia on Sept 6, Allan said:

"Many delegations of Americans have come to Vietnam, small delegations, but they have really limited interaction with the Vietnamese public because they travel around in little tour buses. And because they were not walking, talking to the people, the people were not able to interact with them they often do not even know that they are there. By doing the working format we are able to spend a lot of time—not always with officials and diplomats and people of high positions but with the common people in Vietnam."

Allan's 33-member group came on August 24 and made their "peace walk" through the length of Vietnam chiefly by bus, walking only through the major towns.

"We hope to have a great deal of coverage in the United States showing that Vietnam is open to Americans and, perhaps even more fundamentally, to see the picture of the Vietnamese people.

"In the United States people don't know that there is an embargo. They don't know that it's illegal for American groups to come here, we had to break the embargo to come here", he said.

"The American public has not seen the face of the Vietnamese. Even during the war they did not see the face of the Vietnamese people. We want to change all that. Ours is rather a firm group. We have got a number of writers, we've got a number of photographers, and when we go back to the United States with all those images, we will try to get them on the CNN [Cable News Network], on the national news, in national magazines, and this will change the way the American public and, hopefully, the American Government, think."

France Signs Memorandum on Juridical Cooperation

*BK1709152091 Hanoi VNA in English 1426 GMT
17 Sep 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 17—A memorandum understanding on cooperation in jurisdiction between Vietnam and France was signed in Paris recently on the occasion of a working visit to France by Minister of Justice Phan Hien at the invitation of French Minister of Justice Henri Nalwet. The memorandum provides specifically for France's assistance in the training of legal workers for Vietnam.

While in France, Phan Hien also met with leaders of the Council of the Constitution, the State Council, the Supreme Court, the Paris Board of Public Prosecutors and other juridical bodies.

Do Muoi Attends Party Meeting in Da Nang City

*BK1709141991 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network
in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 17 Sep 91*

[Text] After attending the preparatory meetings for the second round party congress in cities and provinces in North and South Vietnam, on 9-12 September 1991, Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi paid a working visit to Da Nang City to discuss preparatory work for second round grass-root party congresses of the central provinces with the local leading party cadres.

Accompanying the general secretary were Comrade Dao Duy Tung, member of the Party Political Bureau and standing member of the Party Secretariat, Le Phuoc Tho, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Party Central Committee, and director of the Party Organization Department, and representatives of the party central offices and the Organization Department.

General Secretary Do Muoi and other comrades listened to reports on the preparation of documents for the second round party congresses, especially the report on efforts to improve the comprehension of the content of the resolutions of the Seventh National Party Congress and the plan on socioeconomic targets, directions, and strategic duties for the 1991-1992 and 1991-1995 periods and measures to implement the planning in these periods. The reports were delivered by secretaries and provincial standing members of party committees of Quang Nam-Da Nang, Quang Ngai, Phu Yen, Binh Dinh, and Khanh Hoa. From the local practical conditions, the provincial leading comrades also reported to the general secretary on the advantages and difficulties of the central provinces in the construction, development, and implementation of socioeconomic targets of the strategy of socioeconomic stabilization and development in the entire country in the years ahead.

After listening to the reports, General Secretary Do Muoi instructed the provinces to closely follow the content of the party resolutions in organizing the second round party congresses so they can successfully apply the resolutions' content to their practical conditions. The party committees must satisfactorily do the work of propaganda and education so party members and the public can better understand the content of the party resolutions. On that basis, working plans can be outlined with practical duties for the next term of the party committee. Comrade Do Muoi also urged the provinces to pay particular attention to the relation between politics, economy, society, foreign affairs, security, and national defense.

He reminded the localities—while preparing documents for the party congress—they should focus to eliminate two mistakes:

One, the documents only mention the problems generally, copying party documents of the higher level party congresses and not mentioning the local practical situation.

Two, the documents outlined are not in conformity with the content of the resolutions of the Seventh National Party Congress.

During his working session with the provinces, the general secretary paid particular attention to the direction of socioeconomic development of every locality. He urged the party committees to improve income and living standards of the public, develop the economic structure so production in industry, agriculture, and services can be improved, and to outline concrete measures so the management structure can be continuously renewed so the leading role of the state-run economic sector can be strengthened and favorable conditions can be created to develop other economic sectors.

He also instructed the party committees to correctly apply the principle: leadership by the party, management by the state with laws, and mastery by the people.

Speaking of the party building work, Comrade Do Muoi said that the grass-root party committees are the directly fighting units in every locality and they are the force motivating the public to implement the lines, direction of the party and the policies, and laws of the state. Therefore, the grass-root party committees must be strengthened properly. To do that, movements to purify and strengthen the party and enhance the fighting spirit of party members and party organizations must be accelerated. On the other hand, the party cadres must always do well the mass motivation work and rely on the public to build the party.

About selecting members to the party committee, the general secretary instructed the provinces to focus on political standards, and at the same time, the capacity and ethical standards of members must also be accounted for. The members of party committees should be younger, but continuity and inheritance must be guaranteed.

During his working session with the central provinces, Comrade Do Muoi also visited the Da Nang City Party Committee and People's Committee, the party committee and people's committee of Hai Chau Two Ward, and the Military Command of the Military Region Five. He heard reports from the leading comrades on their implementation of the socioeconomic duty. The general secretary was pleased and confident with the stable and efficient leadership of party committees and government offices in those places in the last five years. He urged them to maintain and develop the good work in the undertaking of construction and protection of the fatherland, especially the application of the resolutions of the Seventh National Party Congress, into life at present.

Finance Ministry Holds Meeting on Taxes

BK1309131291 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] On 11-13 September in Hanoi, the Ministry of Finance held a meeting on tax collection and the allocation of the 1991 national budget for northern provinces from Quang Binh Province outward. The meeting is also to discuss some points in the tax laws, the division of the national budget between the central and the localities, and measures to stabilize prices.

Attending the meeting were Comrade Phan Van Khai, member of the Party Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nguyen Ha Phan, secretary of the Party Central Committee, and representatives of ministries, central organs and sectors, and provincial people's committees.

The meeting heard reports from the State Bank and the State Price Commission on the current situation and plans on budget, money, and prices. The meeting also listened to speeches of organs, sectors, and localities on practical measures to increase tax collection in different economic sectors, especially measures to stop tax evasion in the import-export sector and to stop smuggling.

On management structure, the speeches suggested that the work of tax collection should be done by the localities, then the state can allocate the revenue to the whole country. They said that is one of the implementations of the unified national finance policy.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Nguyen Ha Phan urged the organs and localities to understand the urgent requirements of the national budget at present so they can satisfactorily guide the grass-root organs to carry out the work of tax collection for the national budget efficiently.

Comrade Phan Van Khai, in his concluding speech, stressed that the satisfactory implementation of tax collection until the end of this year and the successful completion of the 1991 collection have are very important to the 1992 state plan, as well as the plan until the year 1995. All issues mentioned at the meeting should be studied by the provinces and organs so they can arrange practical measures in tax collection work in their sectors and localities.

Regarding the profitable state-run economic units, the state will try to help them in raising more capital. Price stabilization is the urgent responsibility of all sectors and levels, and includes stringent operations against smuggling and the correct collection of all types of tax.

Tax collection from now until the end of the year is a very heavy task. Therefore, it must be considered as one of the urgent tasks for all sectors and levels.

Enterprise Signs Pacts With Foreign Firms

BK1209161791 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 12—The Import-Export Mechanical Product Enterprise (Mecanimex) under the Heavy Industry Ministry has so far this year signed sales contracts with over 20 foreign partners in the Soviet Union, Algeria, Thailand, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan.

By the end of August, Mecanimex had exported mechanical and mineral products worth USD 6.5 million.

From now to the end of the year it will continue to export machines, instruments, rolled steel, cast iron, etc. worth USD 4 million.

—The Kim Son mat enterprise in the Province of Ha Nam Ninh has exported to China nearly 25,000 sedge mats.

The enterprise has won contracts to sell 300,000 tons of sedge, 30,000 tons of jute, 140,000 mats, 200,000 sqm of sedge carpets, and 10,000 other sedge products.

—Since March of this year, the Dong Tien ilmenite enterprise in the Province of Ha Tinh has mined 1,000 tons of ilmenite for export.

It expects to make available 10,000 tons of ilmenite for export a year.

—So far this year, fishermen in the southern Province of Minh Hai have sold to the state nearly 18,000 tons of shrimp for export, up by 20 percent compared with the same period last year.

—The Union of Cattle Breeding Enterprise in Thai Binh Province has so far exported 513 tons of pork. It plans to export 800 tons this year, and 1,000 tons next year.

Vice President Awarded Ho Chi Minh Order

*BK1109065591 Hanoi VNA in English 0551 GMT
11 Sep 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 11—Dam Quang Trung, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly's Council for Nationalities, has been awarded Ho Chi Minh Order, highest distinction of Vietnam, on the occasion of his 70th birthday for active contributions to the revolution and national development over the past 50 years and more.

On behalf of the Council of State, Vo Chi Cong, advisor to the Party Central Committee and State Council president, presented the distinction in a ceremony held here Tuesday.

Firm Taps Millions of Tonnes of Crude Oil

*BK1809071491 Hanoi VNA in English 0547 GMT
18 Sep 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 18—By Sept. 13 the Vietnamese-Soviet petroleum joint venture Viesovpetro had pumped up more than 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil from Vietnam's continental shelf.

The volume represented 74 percent of Vietsovpetro's plan for this year and was equal to the amount produced last year by the joint venture.

Vietsovpetro, founded in 1981, began production on June 26, 1986. By the end of 1990, it had turned out 5 million tonnes.

Report on Oil Contract With Malaysia

*BK1309071991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 11 Sep 91*

[Article by station correspondent Tieu Lien on the International Topic Program—partly recorded]

[Summary] "On 9 September 1991, the Vietnam Petroleum Corporation signed an agreement with the National Petroleum Corporation (Petronas) of Malaysia to explore and exploit oil and gas at the continental shelf in southern Vietnam.

"This is a production-sharing contract signed by the Vietnam Petroleum Corporation with an international

petroleum corporation. The contract term is 25 years, including five for prospecting.

"Petronas will invest 100 percent of the capital. When oil is found, the capital investment will be recovered and profit shared at the percentage agreed upon. If oil is not found, Petronas will shoulder the loss."

Malaysia has had a petroleum industry for about 100 years. In 1974 it was given a boost with formation of Petronas and the passing of the petroleum law. Petronas produces 8.5 million tonnes of oil and 1.7 billion cubic meters of gas every year, and Malaysia's petroleum has partly contributed to the stabilization of world prices for oil and oil products.

The exploration-exploitation contract with Vietnam is the first overseas contract the Malaysian petroleum sector has made. No one can guarantee success in the risky venture of oil exploration, but Malaysian businessmen are enthusiastic about their investment. Mr. Abidin, general director of Petronas said:

[Begin Abidin recording, in English fading to announcer-read translation in Vietnamese] "In the spirit of friendship, Petronas is ready to share all of its knowledge and experience in the petroleum industry with the Vietnam Petroleum Corporation. We have started our work. Petronas and Vietnam Petroleum Corporation have planned a series of training programs for Vietnamese cadres. We will do our best. We have not come across any big difficulties in our work in Vietnam. I believe with the support of the Vietnamese Government and the Vietnam Petroleum Corporation, we will overcome any obstacles." [end recording]

Malaysian ambassador to Vietnam, Mr. Parameswaran, who has kept abreast with the developments from the start, was enthusiastic at the contract signing ceremony.

"He said Malaysia is proud because Petronas has become the Malaysian Government's biggest and most important investor in Vietnam. He also said the contract will attract more companies and investors to Vietnam to explore the many other fields of cooperation, benefitting both sides."

The Vietnam-Malaysia petroleum contract also shows the role of cooperation in stimulating the development of countries in the region.

"With an open-door policy that is full of goodwill, our government not only calls for investment but has also created favorable conditions for investors to do business. Therefore, the petroleum contracts signed with foreign countries have made progress. With the Vietnam-Malaysia petroleum contract, the two sides see many promising prospects."

Evaluating the prospects of this contract, Comrade Traong Thien, general director of the Vietnam Petroleum Corporation, said:

[Begin Truong Thien recording] "The petroleum contract marks a new step in the general development of cooperation with Malaysia. It is also an achievement of true cooperation between the two petroleum corporations in particular.

"The contract is a result of the great efforts of the two sides in strengthening mutual understanding and accelerating commercial cooperation on the basis of mutual respect and benefit and in conformity with the Vietnamese and Malaysian policy of broadening international cooperation.

"We are totally confident and believe that in the very near future, with its excellent experience and technology and the whole-hearted support of Vietnamese organs and internationally related organs, Petronas will soon find oil of commercial quality, and contribute to increasing Vietnam's oil production and generate income for Petronas." [end recording]

Construction Begins on Hydroelectric Plant

*BK1809071891 Hanoi VNA in English 0545 GMT
18 Sep 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 18—Work started on Sunday for the biggest hydro-electric power plant in central Vietnam.

The plan with a designed capacity of 66,000 KW will cost Dong 600 billion (US dollar 60 million). The cost of the equipment, supplied by France, is estimated at some US dollar 34 million.

The plant is built in Vinh Son Commune, Vinh Thanh District, Binh Dinh Province.

The first generator unit will become operational by the end of 1993, and the second, in the following year.

Nationwide Agricultural Production Reported

*BK1309084891 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Sep 91*

[Text] According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, as of 5 September the nation had planted 2.37 million hectares of 10th-month rice or 80 percent of the set plan norm. Meanwhile, localities throughout the country have harvested 964,000 hectares of the summer-fall rice or 72 percent of the cultivated area.

A preliminary estimate shows that this year's summer-fall rice yield is higher than that of the previous crop.

In northern provinces, cotton leaf rollers are spreading on 10th-month ricefields with a density of 50-100 per square meter. In southern provinces, brown planthoppers caused damage to 130,000 hectares of late summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops, mostly in the Mekong River Delta provinces. In central provinces, brown and rice planthoppers have appeared with a density of 30-50 per square meter. Moreover, rice leaf yellow continued to ravage ricefields in many localities, damaging about 40,000 hectares in the Mekong River Delta provinces.

Australia

Hawke Cancels RSA Trip, Says Reforms Slowing

BK1809032891 Hong Kong AFP in English 0317 GMT
18 Sep 91

[Text] Sydney, Sept 18 (AFP)—Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke announced Wednesday that he had cancelled a planned trip to South Africa [RSA] sending a clear signal to Pretoria that Australia believes its reforms have slowed down. "The progress has not been as rapid as we all would have liked," Hawke said in a radio interview.

Hawke had signalled earlier that he was likely to accept an invitation to visit South Africa next month before attending the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting starting October 19 in the neighbouring country of Zimbabwe.

But he had decided not to go because while South Africa had made very significant improvements, "the changes towards transitional government and discussions about constitutional reform have slowed down," he said. "They are not going as fast as I think they should have, so we have made the judgment it wouldn't yet be appropriate."

But Hawke said he had congratulated South African President F.W. de Klerk, "because we would be churlish not to recognise the significance of what he has done and what he is doing."

Australia was one of the leaders in imposing economic and sporting sanctions against the Pretoria regime, and Hawke said it was therefore important that it should be at the forefront of lifting sanctions.

Hawke said he was looking forward to meeting South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who has announced he is to visit Australia in October. Botha's visit will follow a controversial recent tour of South Africa by Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans, who was criticised by South African media objecting to what they saw as an obtrusive security presence accompanying him.

Hawke said he would welcome South Africa's participation in the cricket World Cup being held in Australia early next year, although he acknowledged "some members of the Commonwealth, the West Indies, are still reluctant". He said as far as he was concerned the test was whether a particular sport was integrated within South Africa and, if so, South Africa should be welcomed overseas.

Hawke's comments come only 24 hours after the announcement of Australia's first recent business mission to South Africa, which is to travel in November. The tour, to be led by Australia's biggest employer group, the Confederation of Australian Industry [CAI], is to pave the way for renewed trade and business links after economic sanctions are lifted. It will be hosted by the CAI's opposite number, the South African Chamber of Business.

The business tour has been given the qualified approval of the African National Congress (ANC), whose Australian representative Eddie Funde said it would not object provided it the mission was only exploratory [as received]. But he said the Australian mission should make efforts to meet representatives of the ANC as well as black business and union representatives.

New Zealand

Poll Shows 'Dramatic Slide' in NP Popularity

BK1809050091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0448 GMT
18 Sep 91

[Text] Wellington, Sept 18 (AFP)—Support for New Zealand's ruling National Party [NP] has plunged to just 23 percent in a poll out Wednesday.

In the 10 months since Prime Minister Jim Bolger came to office, National, which took 49.7 percent of the vote, has seen a dramatic slide in support, made worse by a tough budget on July 30.

A Morgan Gallup poll showed 36 percent support in July had fallen to 23 percent last month among those who had an opinion.

Approval of the way Bolger is doing his job as prime minister slumped from 29 percent to 21 percent in the same period and he now attracts less than half the support of Opposition Labour Party Leader Mike Moore in the preferred prime minister stakes.

Bolger's approval rating in the monthly survey peaked at 48 per cent last December.

Labour's rating meanwhile slipped slightly from 42 per cent to 41 percent as support for the minor parties jumped. Wednesday's poll showed. New Labour increased voter support from nine percent to 16 percent and the Green Party from 10 percent to 12 percent, giving them jointly more support than the government.

In the poll face-to-face interviews were held with 1,120 electors who were asked to give their responses on the basis of an election being held at the time. Of those surveyed 10 percent said they were undecided or would not vote and the poll contains a three per cent to four per cent margin of error.